DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

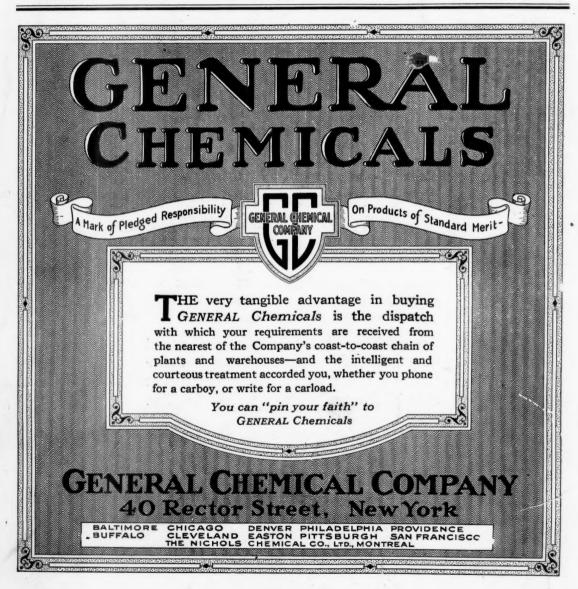
Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper and Prices Current on Chemicals, Drugs, Colors, and Aromatics

VOLUME XIV

NEW YORK, JANUARY 9, 1924

NUMBER 2



In This Issue | Looking Ahead-Will 1924 | Curves Go Up or Down?

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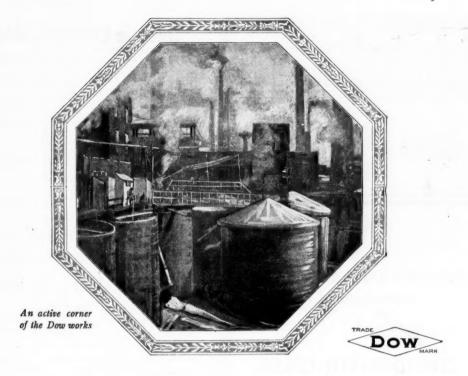
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Let us quote on your requirements.

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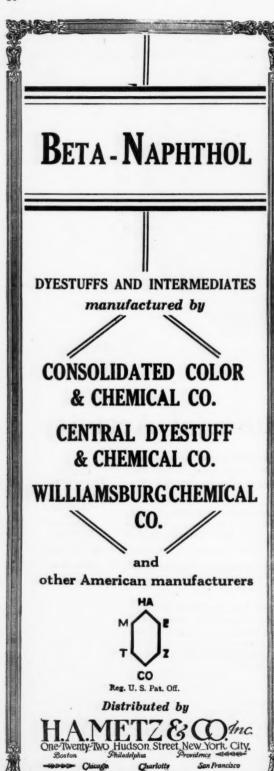
80 Dow Products

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The Week in Brief

The News

- Budapest exporter blames United States tariff for shortage and high prices of Hungarian stramonium leaves, henbane and belladonna.
- Government offers to co-operate with tanners to get supplies, owing to action of foreign monopolies in forcing up prices.
- Plea for the chemical dealer and agent by C. T. Thompson, of Kansas City.
- Dr. Klein reports on nitrate resources and urges development of domestic air nitrogen industry.
- American exporters criticised by London importer for method of quoting prices.
- Government suit to recover the German chemical and dye patents seized during the war decided in favor of the Chemical Foundation. Government will appeal.
- Question whether the Tariff Commission has the authority to keep secret the costs of production submitted to the Commission by American manufacturers now before the courts.

Markets

- Essential oils have been active during the week with most attention centered on oil eucalyptus. Stocks are generally low with few exceptions.
- Fine chemicals are quiet on spot, although shipment prices of a number of items have advanced, especially those manufactured in Germany.
- Benzene lower under competitive selling in the market for coal-tar crudes. Phenol higher owing to scarcity of supplies. Intermediates marking time awaiting developments in dye market.
- Vegetable and animal oil markets higher following increased demand in opening week of the new year. Supplies are limited and shipment prices of foreign oils higher.
- Advance in bleaching powder and chlorine only feature in heavy chemical market. Trading in opening week of 1924 generally quiet with prices holding at recent levels.



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DRUG&CHEMICAL MARKETS

VOLUME XIV

NEW YORK, JANUARY 9, 1924

NUMBER 2

WHAT DOES 1924 HOLD?

If chemical prices adhere to the movements predicted for commodities in general during 1924, consumers will pay slightly lower prices for their chemical raw materials this year. A gradual reduction in prices through 1924, as part of the downward post-war cycle, is looked for by economists who base their views on statistical data and past history. Ignoring outside influences and considering purely the factors within the chemical and drug industries of the United States as they exist to-day, the following group movements seem likely during 1924: industrial chemicals, and coaltar crudes and intermediates may remain at low levels; medicinal and fine chemicals may show a steady course with little change in prices; current high levels of essential oil prices may be maintained, but the average through 1924 may not show above the figures now ruling; crude drugs, and fatty oils may probably show at higher prices through 1924 than ruled during 1923.

Of course, predictions are always dangerous and frequently wrong, but based on conditions in the industries to-day, the movements as indicated above seem logical. On the surface, it appears that too many companies are producing, not only too much of each, but too many industrial chemicals. To-day, six or eight firms are turning out a single item when two or three could supply the demand at fair prices. Although numerous prices are apparently very low at present, some below cost of production according to manufacturers, little chance of an advancing market exists when an overproduction is evident. Lowered production costs and materially expanded outlets, export or otherwise, seem to be absolute necessity for the American heavy chemical industry if it is to avoid the inevitable results of overproduction during 1924 and subsequently. To a lesser extent, somewhat the same situation exists in the coal-tar, crude and intermediate business. If the basic conditions do not change, consumers of coal-tar and heavy chemicals will probably continue to buy cheaply during

As for medicinal and fine chemicals, a well organized industry, without any marked overproduction or too many producers, will probably continue to travel an even course during the year. Sharp advances and declines are likely to be few, and consumers will pay about the same prices on the average at the end of the year as they are paying to-day. In crude drugs, collections in 1923 were less than expected with the consequence that prices did not drop off through the summer as is usual. Reduced stocks of domestic drugs and some higher

shipment figures from abroad brought a rise from September to December, and may continue to force up values until next April or May. Essential oils as a group may hold their gains of 1923 through 1924, but without further heavy buying this year and continued rise in shipment prices, additional advances do not appear likely. Consumers can probably look for a continuation of current levels during 1924, with exceptions of course, with prices maintained by steady buying.

All in all, 1924 should see a normal consumption of chemicals, drugs and allied products, according to the general business outlook. Nothing spectacular looms ahead, and nothing of this character is apparently expected. "A quiet, normal year of conservative prosperity" seems to be the label at-

tached as the year opens.

REASONS FOR A CRUDE DRUG TARIFF

A Budapest correspondent writes interestingly in this issue about the effect of the United States tariff upon the production of stramonium leaves, henbane and belladonna in Hungary. He makes out a good case, but his conclusions are based upon a false premise. He assumes that this country would be better off if crude drugs were admitted free of duty. It is true that many important drugs cannot be raised here owing to climatic conditions, but it is also true that belladonna, henbane, stramonium leaves, digitalis and a few others are produced in quantities to meet the demand, and it is not necessary to go abroad for supplies. A New Jersey company produces sufficient belladonna for its own use in making belladonna plasters, and in case of emergency by doubling its acreage could supply the needs of the entire country.

When prices began to soar, soon after the outbreak of the World War, farmers in the South and West went into the business of raising certain crude drugs on such an extensive scale that an over-supply resulted. The belladonna market was unable to absorb the offerings, and prices collapsed. If we are not mistaken the stramonium leaves of the botanist are the jimson weed of the farmer and are found in woods and fields awaiting the collector. Henbane is cultivated in commercial quantities by a Michigan company. The annual consumption is not nearly equal to that of belladonna, but the demand is steady. It grows wild in Montana and other Western states, but the quality is not up to standard for medicinal use. Those who cultivate it produce about enough to supply the market.

Without a tariff to protect American growers,

the market would be flooded with importations of these drugs collected where labor is paid only a few cents per day, and collectors and dealers in this country would be put out of business. The duty was placed upon belladonna, stramonium leaves and henbane, along with other crude drugs in the Tariff Act of 1922 (paragraph 36) when it was made plain to the Ways and Means Committee that producers in the United States could supply the demand. Many crude drugs are admitted free when not advanced by process of manufacture. The call for digitalis for diseases of the heart has led to its cultivation in Virginia, Minnesota, Pennsylvania, California, and the State of Washington. For the same reason that belladonna was made dutiable digitalis was placed in paragraph 36 which provides protection of 25 per cent ad valorem. It may be disturbing to Hungarian collectors and

It may be disturbing to Hungarian collectors and dealers to find the American market closed to their excellent products, but why go abroad for what we can raise at home? A good deal might be said, too, regarding the quality of American crude drugs, the alkaloidal strength compared with the foreign drugs, but that is another story. The tariff was enacted for economic reasons and it seems to work to the advantage of United States producers of crude drugs as well as producers and manufacturers of many other products "made in America."

THE CHEMICAL FOUNDATION UPHELD

The Government has lost the suit to recover from the Chemical Foundation the patents confiscated during the war, and afterwards sold by the Alien Property Custodian under authorization from President Wilson. The decision is so sweeping in its scope, and every point is so logically stated, that it is hard to believe the Government's proposed appeal to the Supreme Court will bring any comfort to the enemies of the American chemical in-

dustry.

Judge Morris holds that the right of confiscation was absolute, having been authorized by Congress; that President Wilson's power to order the sale of the patents was "supreme," and cannot be nullified by the courts; that the charges of conspiracy made in the Government's complaint were not supported by evidence at the trial, that neither the President nor Mr. Polk, the under Secretaryof-State, was deceived by officers of the Chemical Foundation; and finally that the Foundation kept faith with the Government and the people by the most severe test-actual trial of the plan which they proposed for the utilization of the patents for the benefit of the American public and the Nation. Those who followed the case closely anticipated a decision in favor of the Chemical Foundation, but they will find in Judge Morris's rulings such lucid statements of the law applying to the war acts by Congress and the powers delegated to the President that new light is shed upon the conflicting issues presented at the trial. The complete exoneration of the officials and trustees of the Chemical Foundation and the justification of all their plans to preserve an independent chemical

industry as a National weapon of defense, is gratifying not alone to them individually, but to all right-thinking and patriotic citizens.

Paint and varnish interests have become interested in a project to raise chinawood oil trees in Florida. Experiments have proven that the trees can be grown there and that a good yield of oil can be obtained from the nuts of the trees. Groves are now being prepared for seedlings which have been growing in a nursery for the past year. It will be several years before results will be obtained from these trees. No doubt the oil obtained will be as good as that obtained from China, but whether the trees can be grown, the nuts harvested and the oil pressed and sold as cheaply in this country as when grown in China is a question, even considering the long haul from China. Owing to the high cost of labor here compared with India, rubber interests long ago gave up the idea of raising rubber in this country.

The boll weevil came to the United States from Mexico about thirty years ago. Until the past few years, nobody ever heard of him, calcium arsenate was merely calcium arsenate, and arsenic was a smelter nuisance. To-day, boll weevil is a by-word in Congress and every school child knows him by name. Great are the wonders of publicity.

Many Men: Many Minds

An anthracite deposit bigger than the coal deposit of the Ruhr is reported from Holland. The deposit is said to be under a 100-meter salt layer, which seems to be a sufficient number of grains of salt to season the story.—Springfield Republican.

"No business reaches a certain size and importance without having all sorts of untrue stories circulated about it. These rumors and rumors of rumors about any institution gain general belief only because no definite policy of publicity to combat them is undertaken by the people in authority. It is not enough to advertise a product. People ought to be acquainted with the honesty and high character of the institution back of the product."

—Robert Stewart, chairman Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

Wood for building purposes, may come, henceforth, from the laboratory and the factory rather than the forest, according to "Industrial Gas," which relates that "artificial wood possessing all the qualities of genuine timber and as hard as oak has been made by a scientist of Norway. He uses a mixture of 50 per cent sawdust with chalk and chemicals, and subjects the ingredients to a very heavy pressure. The product is impervious to decay and only burns at a temperature much higher than that at which real timber ignites."

"The records of both production and consumption indicate an orderly advance which warrants hope of continued activity," says W. C. Potter, president Guaranty Trust Co. "This applies to almost every branch of business. In some branches of industry, moreover, there is capacity for production considerably in excess of present or immediately prospective requirements. Yet neither of these conditions represents a new experience for the business community, and such conditions need not result in a general business depression."

Will 1924 Curves Go Up or Down?

An Analysis of Conditions Facing the Chemical and Drug Industries This Year

Our own country has exhibited extraordinary strength and progress. The basis of healthy business activity lies in balanced budgets, stable currency, high production accompanied by proportionate consumption and savings with an absence of speculation, extravagance, and inflation. These things we have in the United States. We have even more in the hope of decreasing taxes. The odds are favorable to 1924.

HERBERT HOOVER.

TELL me what general business will do during the coming year, and you will tell me what the chemical industry can expect." This statement was once credited to the founder of the General Chemical Co. in giving his view on the business outlook. Needless to say, if American industry is prosperous, and business generally is good during 1924, the chemical industry can look forward to a good year. The reverse is also true. So closely have chemicals become intertwined with almost every American industry, particularly with the development of modern processes of manufacture, that the chemical business must sink or swim on general prosperity.

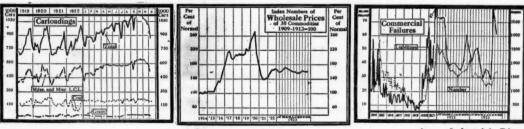
Based on similar periods in American economic history, on the views of financial and business authorities, and on general statistical data, 1924 will see a very slow recession in commodity prices. From the same sources, comes the opinion that the movement of goods will be in normal volume, and that a quiet, conservative type of prosperity, devoid of any sharp changes, will reign. Because of the importance of the elections in 1924 in political circles, doubt exists that any pronounced legislative interference with business will take place prior to next November. As both Dun and Bradstreet point out, the mere fact that 1924 is a "presidential year" does not necessarily mean that business will be bad. They apparently look for caution in business operations, but normal prosperity nevertheless.

Views on the outlook for 1924 from various parts of the country, present an interesting contrast. George W. Norris, Governor, Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia, was quoted recently in the "Wall St. Journal" as follows: "General sentiment in the Third Federal Remobile manufacturers. It seems to be expected that business activity in 1924 will be at least equal to that of 1923, but that business will be more evenly distributed with less likelihood of such a peak as was reached in the spring this year."

The Cleveland Trust Co. made the following forecast for 1924: "As 1923 draws to a close the prospects for the coming year are such as to instill confidence, rather than enthusiasm. Labor has been fully employed this year and at high wages. At present the number of workers employed by industry is slowly declining, and that decline will probably continue in the first part of 1924. Wages are still high and even rising, but it seems likely that before the middle of 1924 wage reductions will outnumber the advances."

Before the American Economic Assn. in Washington recently, Charles O. Hardin, University of Iowa, contended that business activity had reached its peak in April and had been declining since then, though it is still above normal. In the absence of either favorable or unfavorable developments in Europe business activity, he maintained, will continue to decline through the spring of 1924, though by the fall of 1924 it will probably be once more on the up-grade.

According to the "Manufacturers Record," Baltimore: "The New Year opens with world-wide betterment of business. The \$5,000,000,000 building record of 1923 will probably advance to \$7,000,000,000 or to \$8,000,000,000 in 1924. Economic conditions everywhere are improving. Reports to the United States Department of Commerce, confirmed by private information, show that unemployment is steadily lessening in Great Britain and on the Continent. Conditions are materially improving everywhere in Europe except, perhaps, in



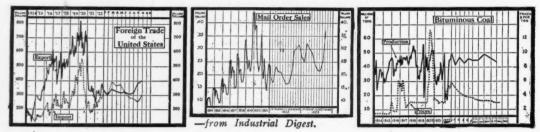
-from Industrial Digest.

serve district is fairly optimistic as to business in 1924. This feeling is based on a substantial building program, a larger purchasing power resulting from the improved condition of agriculture and the probability of well maintained buying by the railroads and by auto-

Germany; and even there the settlement of the Ruhr dispute between France and the industrial leaders promises to put back to work hundreds of thousands of men who were maintained by the German government in passive resistance."

To offset what is evidently fear for poor business during 1924 in some chemical quarters, the high wages being paid labor, proposed construction activities in railroads and building, the high levels of mail order sales, and heavy carloadings, can be pointed to. The latter

through the year. This contention is based purely on the high wages being paid labor and the ability of the latter to acquire more freely goods outside of the necessity group. In medicinal chemicals, no overproduction exists as in the industrials. Prices will probably

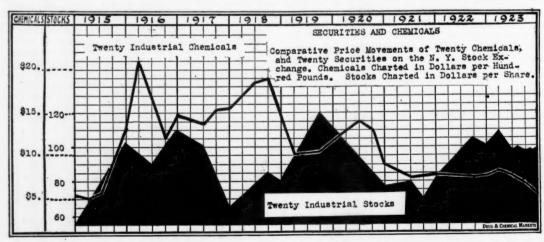


two are not likely to fall off precipitously with present wage and employment conditions, nor with the steady conservative course which business is running according to reports from separated quarters. Labor will probably have plenty of money to spend in 1924, and construction will undoubtedly go forward as planned. On this foundation of normal general business, the chemical industry should see a normal consumption of its goods during the coming year.

Granted that the consumption of chemicals will be normal in 1924, and this appears likely, the fly in the chemical ointment seems to be the large number of producers in the business. If chemical production holds up, not only will too many firms operate during 1924, but each will produce more than its proportionate share. An overproduction of chemicals means continued pressure on prices, as evidenced during the past eight months of 1923. If, as some manufacturers claim, selling prices are practically on a level with costs in many instances, the likelihood appears that costs will be lowered. This will mean profit at low prices for efficient units of the industry, and the possible elimination of some weaker factors during 1924 or 1925. At

follow a fairly constant path during 1924, although some reduction in production costs is possible. In botanical drugs, numerous scarcities exist to-day and will likely continue until April or May, when new crops come in. Prices will probably rise during the next three months. After that, their course is doubtful, depending entirely on collections. If wages stay up it goes without saying that gathering of domestic drugs will not receive the attention given prior to the ara of the fat pay envelope. Essential oils are likely to hold at the high prices which have developed over the past few months as a result of reduced stocks and lessened production.

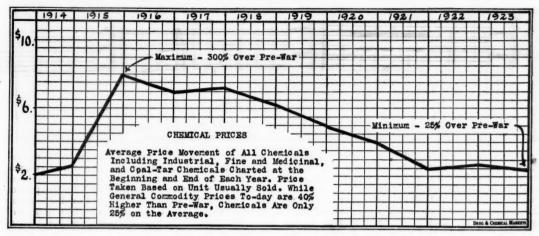
Just what the chemical and drug industries can count on in the way of export demand during 1924 is difficult to say. Things in a general way have been so poor during the past few years in the export field that serious doubt exists that they can become worse during the next twelve months. With the exception of Germany, conditions in the export markets for American goods appear to be improving. South America and the Far East should buy more American chemicals and allied goods during 1924. A gradual improvement seems



any rate, a year of continued keen competition seems certain.

As far as the drug and medicinal field is concerned, conditions differ from the industrial chemical industry. Percentage of consumption based on illness is likely to be a fairly constant factor in 1924. Products going into patent medicines, toilet goods, and numerous allied items in these classes, will undoubtedly enjoy a heavy sale

to be taking place in England, Italy, Central Europe, Spain, Scandinavia, and other parts of Europe. This may mean better demand for some American chemicals and drugs, but, at the same time, it may also mean greater competition from the producers of these countries as their respective positions gradually improve. In spite of keener competition from the outside, the American chemical industry very evidently must sell its ex-



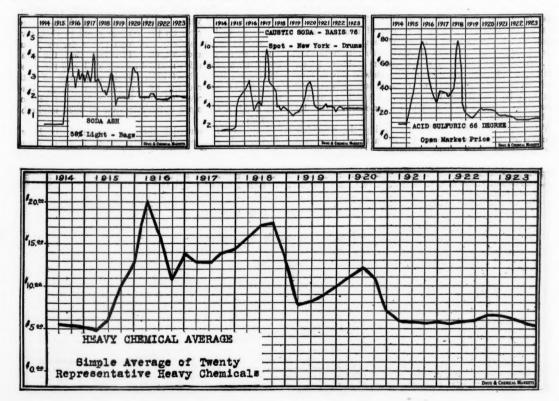
cess production in the export markets if the present size and output are to be maintained without disastrous results within the industry here. Probably this is a field which will be given greater attention during 1924 and following.

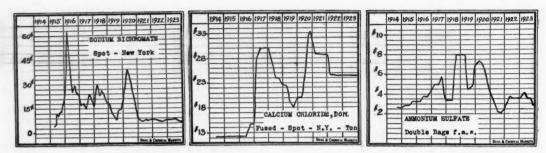
Industrial Chemical Movements

Figured from the first of 1923, heavy chemical values lost about fifteen per cent over the year. On the hundred pound basis, an average figure for twenty leading industrial chemicals stood at \$6.25 roughly last January. To-day, the same group stands at about \$5.25 per hundred pounds. At present levels, heavy chemical prices are at the lowest point at any time since the termination of the war. Since May 1, 1923, prices have

dropped from \$6.50 average to \$5.25. The previous low point since the end of the war was in October, 1921, and again in April, 1922, when the same average dropped to \$5.70 per hundred pounds.

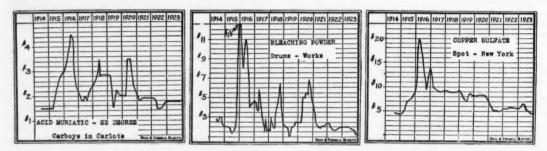
From the middle of 1922 to the first of May, 1923, a steady rise in prices was carried on by an increase in the consumption of chemicals. During this same period, production in this country was also gradually increased. The end of 1922 and the first quarter of 1923 saw a lively boom in chemical buying, based on a general business revival in practically all industries. Warnings of inflation, and renewed caution in financial circles, brought this activity to an end about May 1, and business fell off rapidly through the summer. Prices dropped and with-





in a month or so had lost all gains registered earlier in the year. By October 1, the low levels of 1921 had been reached and by November 1, average prices were below the post-war deflation figures.

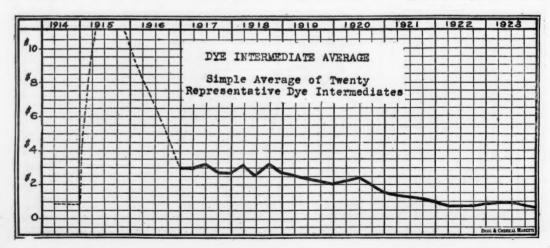
As far as volume of business was concerned during 1923, it compared very favorably with previous years. Most goods were moved during the first four months of the year. May to November saw steadily reduced slowed down, excess production was inevitable as producers could not cut down their operations without raising their costs materially. As a result of this condition, overproduction and excessively keen competition added weight to lack of demand in bringing constant pressure on prices. As far as was evident from market conditions, this heavy production continued up to the end of the year.

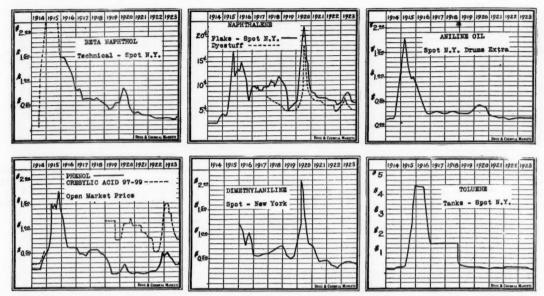


shipments, except perhaps in alkalis and heavy acids Sales from spot stocks became smaller. The last month of the year was marked by a revival of contract business. From indications, consumers bought somewhat more heavily from January to April than was necessary for immediate needs. As the paper, rubber, glass, leather, textile, and other industries slowed down, they used chemicals on hand for reduced operations, and bought little or nothing for stock. In a falling market, a cautious attitude on the part of buyers was naturally to be expected.

With the expansion in buying during the first few months of 1923, some chemical manufacturers increased the scope of their plant activities. When demand Altogether from the industrial chemical viewpoint, 1923 was a good year. Total volume of products moved was large with prices on the average equal to 1922, owing chiefly to the activity and high prices during January, February, and March. The fact that the year ended with prices down and business dull was the most disquieting thing about 1923. Business started off with a rush and petered out as the year ran along. Had conditions been reversed, that is, poor business becoming good, a far more optimistic view of 1924 might be possible.

Imports of industrial chemicals were fairly heavy during 1923 with consequent depression in some prices, due not so much to the quantities imported as to the

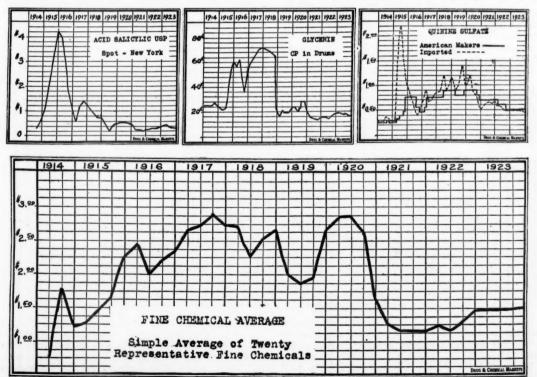


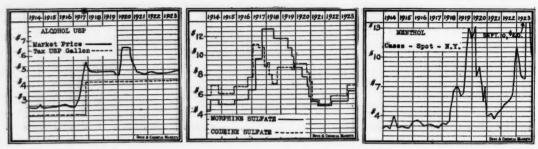


financial inability of some weak holders to carry their goods. The readiness of a few importers to bring in large lots of products which were moving well, and then to cut prices in order to sell out quickly, demoralized the market on numerous occasions. In some instances, competition between importers and American producers drove prices down. In a few cases, the quality and packing of imported chemicals caused American consumers to buy American goods even at higher prices. The year was to a great extent, a vindication of American made industrial chemical quality.

Coal-Tar Derivatives Decline

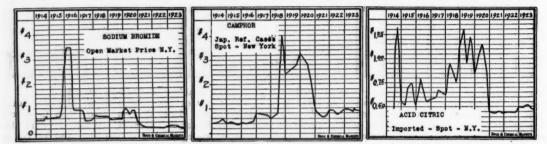
Coal-tar crudes and intermediates, like the heavy chemical group, closed the year lower than the prices ruling last January. The prices on Dec. 31 were also the lowest since the end of the war, and as far as estimates can be made in a complicated manufacturing situation, are about on a parity with figures ruling in this country prior to the war. The average price for twenty crudes and intermediates dropped from 57c at the beginning of the year to 52c at the close, a loss of about eight or nine per cent. From May 1 to the end





of the year, the average fell about thirteen per cent, that is from about 60c average to 52c. Previous low levels touched bottom in July and October, 1922, at 54c average.

35c to 32c for U.S.P. Salicylates went off somewhat further, however, the U.S.P. acid dropping from 50c in April to 35c in December, chiefly on competition between makers. Less competition from Europe on the

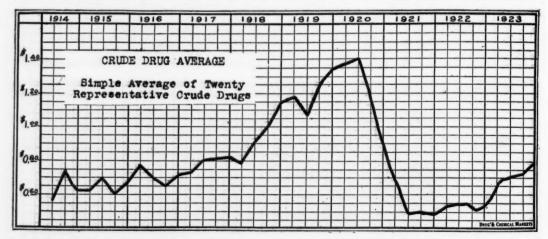


The chief factors which pulled the coal-tar average downward during the last half of 1923 were benzene, which dropped from 30c to 20c per gallon for pure; phenol, which rose from 35c in January to 57c in May, and dropped back to 26c in November; beta-naphthol, which went from 24c to 21c, but recovered to 26c by the end of the year; para-toluidine, from \$1.00 down to 85c; naphthalene, from 9½c in May down to 6½c in December; phthalic anhydride, down to 25c from 35c last January. Benzene and toluene, in particular, were weak during the last eight months of the year. With demand for chemical uses much reduced and produc-

general line of coal-tar medicinal specialties during 1923 was the result to a great extent of the incapacitation of German manufacturers. Swiss and French producers, as a consequence, found a bigger demand for their goods in Europe at higher prices, and offered less competition in the United States. The higher cost abroad in the face of the duty on coal-tar medicinals tended to reduce shipments to this country.

Fine Chemicals Fluctuate Little

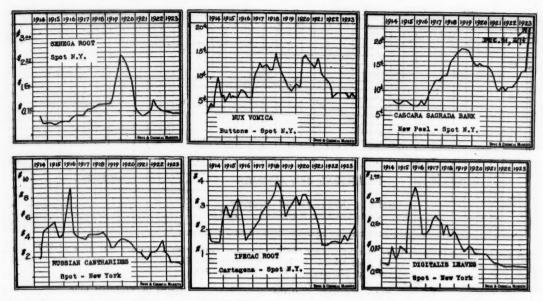
At the beginning of 1923, the average of twenty fine and medicinal chemicals stood at \$1.50 per unit. At the end of the year, the same group averaged about \$1.54.



tion continuing heavy, the overproduction of gasoline and falling prices for petroleum further depressed the market for coal-tar distillates suitable for motor fuel use.

Medicinals of coal-tar origin did not lose as much ground as the crude products. Acetanilid went from

This represents a gain of some two and a fraction per cent. The same gain in value for medicinals, including such groups as bismuth salts, quinine, potassium bromide, calomel, thymol, milk sugar, Rochelle salt, and others, was registered during the first six months of 1923. In the last six months of the year, however,

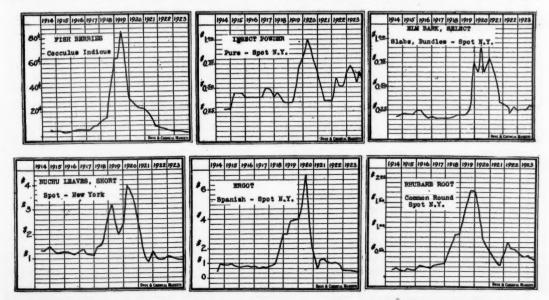


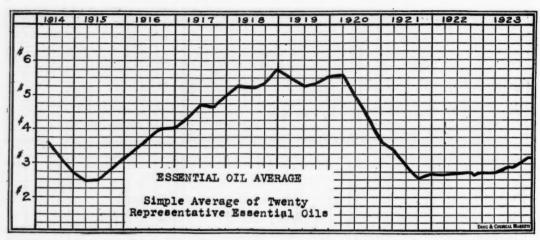
this gain was lost and won back. Compared with 1922, the past year was a quiet period with comparatively few fluctuations. In 1922, prices rose on the average from \$1.16 to \$1.50 at the close, a gain of 34c, while during 1923, the advance was only 4c.

One of the outstanding and spectacular features of menthol movements in 1923 was the sharp rise from \$9.50 to \$20.00 per pound for spot goods following the Japanese earthquake. Acids citric and tartaric showed somewhat large imports during the early summer with consequent overstocking of the American market during the balance of the year, and pressure on prices. Both quinine salts and chloroform went through the year unchanged in prices. Bromides showed a downward trend. Bismuth salts were advanced once during the year by makers. Glycerin went down, C.P. dropping from 16c to 1034c in drums. Mercurials and opium derivatives advanced once during the period.

Crude Drugs Score Marked Gains

The most pronounced gains in botanical prices since 1919 were scored in 1923. An average of twenty drugs showed prices up from 56c to 78c during the year, a rise of about 40 per cent based on prices as of Jan. 1, 1923. This compares with a gain in 1922 from 50c average to 56c, about twelve per cent. The lowest point since the end of the war was 47c in July, 1921. Shortages of many botanicals developed during 1923 as a result of short collections. This was not only true in domestic drugs, but in many foreign items as well. With plenty of employment during 1923 in the United States, neglect of botanical gathering held prices up through the summer, contrary to expectations of the trade, and caused steady advances from September to the end of the year. With the same condition ruling in Europe in many products, that is, short stocks in shipping centers, a continued rising market in the United States for



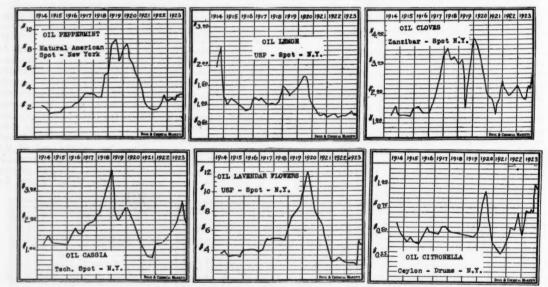


these goods during the next three months is very likely. Cascara sagrada bark broke all price records in 1923 when the price of new peel rose to 27c against 14c early in the year, and 18½c in 1919, the previous high record of the past decade. This rise was predicted by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS six months ago, based

in New York from a January last price of \$2.75. Buchu dropped from \$1.10 to 88c. Insect powder dropped to 65c from 75c.

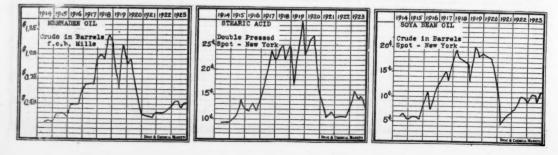
Gains in Essential Oils

The advance in essential oil price average during 1923



on sixty and seventy per cent short crops in 1920 and 1921. Ipecac prices rose over the year from \$1.75 to \$2.15. Balsam tolu has staged a spectacular advance from 75c per pound to \$2.25. Ergot has declined to 35c from 60c. Bourbon vanilla beans went up to \$5.25

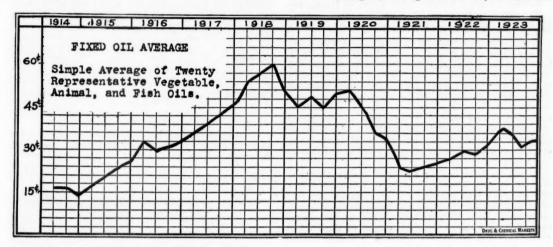
brought the composite figure up to \$3.20 from \$2.70, a gain of about eighteen per cent. This advance compares with practically no rise in 1922. The low point since the end of the war was \$2.50 in August, 1921. The general rise was due primarily to the shortage of



stocks in the hands of American consumers and the fact that they were forced into the market during the year to cover their needs. With a reduction of American stocks, attempts to buy in primary markets forced shipment prices up which in turn sent quota-

Fatty Oils Show Three Moves

For the first four months of 1923, the average for twenty fatty oils rose sharply from 31c to 39c. From May 1 to September 1, the drop was sufficiently precipitous to bring this average back to 29c, 2c under the

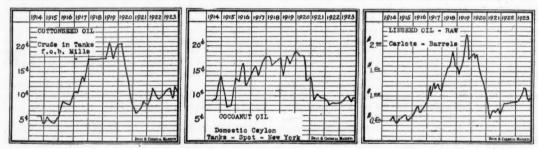


tions higher here. The volume of oils moved during the first six months was heavy, while the latter half of the year saw gradual reduction in demand.

The oils which carried the bulk of the advance included caraway, cassia, cloves, citronella, cedar leaf, bergamot, eucalyptus, lavender, peppermint, and sassafras. Those which declined were bitter almond, anise, sandalwood, and one or two others. Caraway went from \$6.00 to \$8.50; cassia from \$2.10 to \$2.75 for U.S.P.;

first of the year. The last four months of the year have seen a steady rise which has sent the average back to about 33c, a net gain of 2c for the twelve months, equal to about six per cent.

Among the features was linseed oil, which went from 87c at the beginning of the year to \$1.20 per gallon in May, from which point it slid back to 90c at the end of the period. Chinawood oil went from 16c to 35c in the first four months of 1923, following which a steady decline for eight months brought the price back



cloves from \$2.00 to \$2.50 which in turn forced up vanillin prices; citronella, owing to the heavy imports of adulterated oil, rose from 65c to 95c for pure Ceylon oil; eucalyptus from 42c to 70c; lavender from \$3.00 to \$4.50 after a drop to \$2.50; peppermint from \$2.90 to \$3.25 for natural; sassafras from 85c to \$1.90 for natural. U.S.P. anise dropped from 55c to 42c; sandalwood from \$7.10 to \$6.90; bitter almond from \$4.00 to \$3.25.

to 21c per pound at the close. Menhaden oil remained at high levels throughout the whole year, averaging about 50c per gallon for crude. A small cod oil catch held prices up throughout the year at an average of approximately 68c per gallon. Coconut oil has held steady for the twelve months, close to 10c for Ceylon barrels at New York. Olive foots sold over 8½c throughout the year, at times moving over the nine cent level on scarcity.

Southland Portland Cement Co., Crab Orchard, Tenn., has acquired a site and will build a new cement mill, estimated to cost in excess of \$600,000, with machinery. The plant will develop an annual capacity of about 1,000,000 barrels. The company was recently organized with capital of \$1,000,000 and is headed by Benjamin L. Ireland, Nashville, Tenn., and Louis H. Wright, Indianapolis, Ind.

William H. Lowe, general manager of the paint, roofing and floor covering division of the Paraffine Companies, Inc., has returned to San Francisco from a three months' trip to Europe.

Wardensville Paint & Mineral Co., Wardensville, W. Va., will erect a plant, comprising a number of buildings, estimated to cost about \$100,000, including machinery.

EFFECT OF U.S. TARIFF ON CRUDE DRUGS FORMERLY SHIPPED HERE FROM HUNGARY

Budapest Exporter Explains Shortage of Stramonium Leaves, Henbane, and Belladonna-Fordney Bill Blamed for High Prices-Labor Costs in Hungary-Has American Producer Benefitted?

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

In one of the latest issues of your journal which has reached Hungary I notice the advance in the price of three articles, viz. belladonna, henbane and stramonium leaves. The fact that these three articles are among those whose production in the United States is by the Fordney Act protected with a duty of 25 per cent, and that after the War the production of and trade in these drugs were mainly in the hands of Hungarian collectors and crude drug dealers affords me an opportunity for a critical survey on the results produced by this bill from the point of view of those against whom it was directed.

During the time the bill was under discussion prices of these articles were fairly high and there was just a slight chance that this fact would stimulate the production sufficiently to satisfy the requirements of manufacturers as to quantity as well as quality. I have no data about the annual domestic output of these drugs under the influence of the Fordney Bill, but from a few articles I have read about the subject, and from the fact that there is a good demand at advancing prices for these drugs I gather that the aim of the bill to secure manufacturers an adequate supply of cheap and reliable goods has not been attained.

As these drugs grow wild in the forests and pastures of Eastern Europe the two great factors determining their price are the cost of labor of collecting and drying and the freight from the producing country to the consumer or manufacturer. To judge the value of the protection enjoyed by the American grower of these drugs we need only consider up to what point the amount of freight and the 25 per cent duty will counterbalance the advantage of the cheaper labor which is engaged in Hungary and its surrounding countries in the work of gathering these drugs. Owing to the fact that the standard of living in the United States has considerably risen since the end of the war, labor here is a great deal cheaper than in your country. The daily wages of a laborer in this country may be put down at a quarter to half a dollar for the work of collection, and a trifle more for cleaning and packing. In consequence of the higher rate of exchange in Czechoslovakia, Roumania and Jugoslavia labor is somewhat dearer in those countries, but generally speaking the cheapest available labor is everywhere engaged in drug

Taking into consideration the average wages paid in the United States I believe I am not mistaken in assuming that the American grower will not find it profitable to cultivate these drugs unless he can be sure of about the following market prices. Belladonna 20, stramonium 15, and henbane over 50 cents per lb. The risk which he runs in cultivating these drugs is not merely foreign competition but also the irregular demand for drugs, and for that reason he will naturally expect larger profits on these articles than on others which at all times can be freely sold in any quantities.

Without thus securing a regularity of supplies the bill has also missed its aim by rendering the market dangerous for the Hungarian producer and this instability is enhanced by the uncertainty when that great Sphinx, the Russian production, will reappear on the markets. To those who are familiar with the methods of collection

of crude drugs it is wellknown that collectors, unlike the growers of a plant, never take any risks themselves but that they are guided by the suggestions or rather by the orders of the crude drug dealer, and it is thus that a few crude drug exporters in the above-mentioned countries are saddled with the whole risk of the business. To secure ample supplies of these drugs at cheap prices, American importers have laid in large stocks before the Fordney Bill became law, and for that reason for more than one year no order for stramonium leaves has come from the United States. This discouraging fact accompanied by a very dry summer has led to a great shortness in these three articles. Now orders begin to come in in large numbers but cannot be filled, as stocks are very small and the few holders being aware of the demand that has set in, are asking exorbitant

To give an idea of the different factors determining the price I append a calculation for stramonium leaves, as being the most important of the three articles:

1	er Kilo Cents
Price in the producing district	6
Freight to packing centers	.5
Cleaning and packing expenses	1
Packing material	.5
Export license	.2
Freight Budapest-Hamburg	4.3
F.o.b. expenses	.5
Freight Hamburg-New York	1
Insurance and Commissions	.3
	14.3

This cost corresponds to about 61/2 to 7 cents per lb. c.i.f. New York.

It would appear from the above arguments that instead of trying-as we have seen unsuccessfully-to help the American farmer by imposing a duty of 25 per cent on stramonium, belladonna and henbane, it should have been the aim of legislation to assist the rapidly developing industry of your country by securing a steady and reliable supply of the raw material. If no duty had been imposed on these articles, there would have been no scarcity, for Hungarian producers being sure of the American markets had provided for their needs.

DR. P. BETEGH.

Managing Director of the Pantodrog Co. Budapest, Hungary, Dec. 12, 1923.

METRIC ASSOCIATION ELECTS OFFICERS

The Metric Association elected the following officers at the meeting in Cincinnati: Dr. George F. Kunz. of New York City, president; Theodore H. Miller, first vice president; Arthur E. Kennely, Cambridge, Mass., second vice president; W. P. Dobson, Toronto, Canada, third vice president; Howard Richards, 156 Fifth ave., New York City, secretary, and Frederic L. Roberts, New York, treasurer.

Dr. Charles L. Parsons, of the American Chemical society, gave an encouraging account of the increased use of metric weights and measures by Government departments in Washington. Among others who emphasized the need for standardization on the international metric basis were Dr. A. P. Mathews, chairman of the Cincinnati section of the American Chemical society: Dr. Martin Fisher, W. Lash Miller, Theodore H. Miller, of De Laval Separator Co., and Dr. Harvey Wiley, Washington.

The Metric dinner at the Hotel Sinton brought together manufacturers and scientists who discussed the progress in the work for better weights and measures.

Government Loses Suit for Dye Patents

Judge Morris of Federal District Court Holds Confiscation Legal and Powers of President Wilson to Authorize Sale Supreme—No Evidence of Fraud or Deceit
Practiced on President Wilson or Under Secretary of
State Polk—Government Attorneys Rebuked for
Making Charges of Conspiracy Unsupported by Evidence—Value of Patents Uncertain and Price for
Which Sold not Important—Chemical Foundation
Praised for Keeping Faith with the American People
—Plans Have Stood the Most Severe of All Tests,
Actual Trial, Says the Court

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 9.—In deciding the Government suit against the Chemical Foundation for the return of German chemical and dye patents, Judge Hugh M. Morris held that there was no evidence of fraud or deceit practiced on President Wilson, Mr. Polk, Under



JUDGE HUGH M. MORRIS

Secretary of State; Attorney General Palmer and other high officials of that Administration. While the Trading With the Enemy act at first merely authorized custodianship of German properties in this country, it was later a mended, recalled the Court, to give power of sale under such conditions as the President, in the public interest, should determine upon. In effect this made the President, as agent of the nation, possessed of powers as broad as though he were absolute owner of the seized proper-

ties. Under the provisions of the act the President was empowered to make any conditions of sale he considered necessary in the circumstances. The decision rebuked the Government for including in the bill of complaint a series of conspiracy charges unsupported by evidence at the trial and refuted by the defense as well as by documents filed by the Government.

President's Power Supreme

Judge Morris ruled that if the executives entrusted by Congress with power of sale acted within the scope of that power "their acts are not subject to judicial nullification or review. Invasion by the courts to determine whether the public interest required the property to be sold otherwise than under the statutory conditions prescribed and to set aside the sale should the judgment of the court be different from that of the President would be a judicial nullification not only of the President's act but also of the act of Congress conferring on the President the power to determine what the public interest required."

As to the Government's contention that the sales were tantamount to confiscation in violation of the law of nations, Judge Norris quoted at length from Supreme Court decisions leading to the conclusions that "any property which the enemy can use or which adherents of the enemy have the power of devoting to the enemy's use is a proper subject of confiscation.

Right of Confiscation

"The extent to which the right of confiscation shall be exercised during any particular war is to be deterFrancis P. Garvan, president, Chemical Foundation: "I and my associates are very much gratified. But this is only one more victory in a struggle which has now been going on for six years and must go on for many years more before our country has become chemically independent.

"Germany does not intend, even though this decision is a setback, to give up her attempts to regain her world monopoly of organic chemistry, with all it meant to her of military preparedness and supremacy, industrial efficiency and control of the drugs needed by the sick of the world.

"This is a bitter, many-fronted battle for the national defense, the industrial progress and the freedom from diseases of our children and our children's children. It is worth while."

Isidore Kresel, of counsel for the Chemical Foundation: "The case involved questions of law and principles of Government that lie at the very foundation of our national existence. The result is a vindication of President Wilson's wise war policy of placing the German patents in the hands of the Chemical Foundation in trust, to be used solely for the public welfare, and for the national defense. The Foundation we hope may now be permitted to continue to perform its function and to discharge that trust."

Col. H. A. Metz: "I am not the least bit surprised by this decision which was fully expected. The trend of the case right straight through indicated that such would be the decision. There were so many novel points to the issue that it would be difficult to expect any other result. The only part I played in the case was as witness for the Government. I have nothing but the greatest respect for Judge Morris and I think that he rendered the only decision possible. The case now undoubtedly will go to the Supreme Court."

"The Government will appeal the case," said a statement issued to the press by the Department of Justice, Washington. "Steps will be taken for this purpose as expeditiously as possible. The Government has every confidence of winning the case ultimately."

mined solely by Congress. Courts may inquire whether an act of Congress is within the scope of its constitutional power. Beyond this they may not go. The scope of judicial inquiry does not extend to a review of legislative policy. Whether a legislative act is wise or unwise, based on sound theory or principle, are matters solely for the judgment of Congress. Such matters are not within the range of judicial cognizance."

Of the value of the patents sold, Judge Morris held, in accordance with the testimony, that while Dr. Carl Holderman, a German, asserted the Haber patents were worth \$17,000.000 to the Germans, "the evidence is overwhelming that they were and are without substantial affirmative value to American citizens. Had these patents been sold to Americans at public rather than private sale and only the net proceeds paid to their former enemy owners these owners would have suffered an almost total loss in the value of their property.

Value of Patents Uncertain

"The German patents had not been used in the United States. An American purchasing them would not be able to obtain from the German owner the benefit of the inventor's practical experience in arriving at the invention or in the owner's experience in operating thereunder. The obvious risks and hazards incident to the purchase of enemy patents make it clear that from a business point of view they constituted an investment of a most highly speculative character. Their certain affirmative value was too slight and problematical to warrant the payment by American citizens of a sum even remotely approximating what they may have been worth to the German owners for monopolistic or other purposes.

"Any ability to practice the process of the patents of to make the products thereof that might become apparent after sale as a result of long periods of costly experiments, or otherwise, is without practical evidential value in determining what an American citizen would have been justified in paying for the patents or would pay for them before such ability became apparent. Nor could any knowledge howsoever acquired by an American citizen prior to sale of how to use an enemy patent be properly considered in estimating the value to an American citizen of the naked patent unless that information was disclosed by the patent itself, or was known to the man skilled in the art of the patent."

Chemical Foundation Kept Faith

Referring to the charge that dye interests conspired to obtain monopoly in the United States, Judge Morris said: "The property is in the keeping of men who have in its management no selfish interest to serve and whose devotion to the public interest has been established. No better plan for devoting the property to public use has been suggested. The plan has stood the most severe of all tests—actual trial. The defendant has kept faith. This it has done, not only by granting licenses in furtherance of the purposes for which it was chartered, but also, at its great expense, by distribution of books and pamphlets showing the national necessity for practical development of chemical science in America. If, perchance, those heretofore engaged in the industries have derived an incidental advantage from the plan, that incidental result cannot invalidate a transaction lawfully consummated in the public interest. The same charge would lie against the validity of every tariff act. The sale was in effect to America and its citizens, not to those then engaged in chemical and allied industries."

OPINIONS ON THE DECISION

Editorial comments of New York newspapers on the decision in the Government suit to recover the German patents sold to the Chemical Foundation follow:

New York Times—"The former Custodian of Alien Property, Mr. Garvan, had been severely assailed for selling the German dye patents which had been seized to the Chemical Foundation. His act in so doing was

characterized as that of a trustee' selling to himself. But Judge Morris points out that he had simply been proceeding under the extraordinary powers vested in him as the direct representative of the President. The property which he held was for the benefit of the nation, at a time of war emergency, not at all a private trust. The orders of the President were given in the public interest, in line with the decision of the Supreme Court that 'any property which the enemy can use is a proper subject of confiscation'."

Journal of Commerce-"Judge Morris says that 'the property is available for any American citizen, copartrership or corporation that desires to use it for the advancement in the United States of the only science or industry to which by reason of its nature the property is applicable.' There seems to be no good reason for declining to accept this deliberate judgment on the part of the court, especially as to the back-up by the common sense of the situation and by all the information that the layman can obtain. As to the Government's contention that the price charged was inadequate Judge Morris simply notes that the sale in all such cases was made in the 'public interest' and that this was by no means synonymous with money. The amount of money received was not even a 'major consideration '

New York Evening Mail—"The trustees are men of high caliber, and there was never any secret made of the purposes of the Foundation. It can be argued that it was unwise to adopt this particular form of Governmental aid to a private industry, but if the desirability of building up domestic dye production is admitted there seems to be something in favor of a device unique among similar arrangements in that it actually cost the Government nothing."

DAUGHERTY THINKS HE WILL WIN

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Jan. 9.—"I have not read the opinion of Judge Morris in the Chemical Foundation case, but I can say at this time that the Government will promptly appeal the case and is prepared to continue this litigation to a decision of the United States Supreme Court," said Attorney General Daugherty.

"This suit involves many legal questions of serious importance to the Government and nation and the Department feels confident of its contention now as it did when the suit was begun. I shall be glad to expedite the appeal and final hearing as much as possible."

Dr. Charles L. Reese, president American Institute of Chemical Engineers; "I hope the appeal by the Government will be expedited and a final decision rendered as early as possible. When the situation is cleared of doubt, capital will be available to expand the industry. The position of chemists and chemical engineers will be strengthened, and an impetus given to the advancement of science."

Dr. Charles H. Herty; "Every member of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association believes that right has triumphed."

A. Mitchell Palmer, former Alien Property Custodian: "The Department of Justice ought to admit it was wrong, and not take an appeal. Government money should not be frittered away uselessly."

Gen. Amos L. Fries, chief of the Chemical Warfare Service: "The outstanding feature of the case is that the American chemical manufacturer has the right to use the old German patents. I do not believe that the Department of Justice will win on appeal."

Trade Notes and Personals

Arthur E. Neumer of S. W. Bridges & Co., New York, has returned to his desk after several weeks' illness.

H. C. Baker has severed his connections with Meteor Products Co., New York, and is now associated with Eugene Suter & Co.

Mrs. George R. Hillier, wife of George R. Hillier and mother of Isaac Hillier, New York, died Dec. 31 at her home in Ashbury Park, N. J. at the age of 80.

The plant and business of Keystone Chemical Co., Gettysburg, Pa., have been purchased by new interests, headed by Ralph W. Baker. Plans are under way for expansion.

Tennessee Enamel Co., Nashville, Tenn., has plans under advisement for rebuilding the portion of its plant on Fortieth st., recently destroyed by fire with loss estimated at \$55,000, including equipment.

Eugene Suter & Co., Inc., New York with branch offices in Basle, Switzerland, and Hamburg, Germany, have recently been joined by Dr. Theodor Frick, formerly connected with leading European manufacturers.

The Washington State Grange has organized a company to manufacture and distribute Dehnite, a new sawdust dynamite invented by Prof. William M. Dehn, of the chemistry department of the University of Washington.

Burr M. Overton, chemist, 55, is supposed to have been drowned near Louisville, Ky., when his automobile skidded into a creek. He was the father of Miss Jane Overton, a member of the Metropolitan opera company.

A. Anderson formerly with the Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J., and I. Silvermann formerly with the Garfield Aniline Works, Garfield, N. J., have become connected with the May Chemical Works, Newark, N. J., in their research department.

J. F. Wischhusen, of Superfos Co., New York, importers of potash salts, has recently returned from a trip through the Middle West. He says that business during the past year exceeded all expectations and that everybody is "set" for a good steady year in 1924.

U. S. Gypsum Co., Chicago, and J. B. King & Co., 17 State st., New York, have amalgamated. J. B. King & Co. operates a fleet of plaster-carrying boats between Nova Scotia and the firm's main plant at New Brighton, Staten Island. The deal involves about \$2,000,000.

A campaign to maintain exports of chemicals by bringing consumers from India, South America, China, Africa and other sections of the globe to the Chemical Exposition to be held in New York in 1925, has been started by Charles F. Roth, of the Chemical Industries Exposition.

John B. Lober, president of Vulcanite Portland Cement Co., tells an interesting story of the development of the cement industry. Fifty years ago, the annual production in this country was about 9,000 barrels. Thirty years ago production had increased to more than 500,000 barrels. In 1902 production was 17,230,000 barrels, and the next twenty years brought output to 117,000,000 barrels. The estimated production for 1923 is 134,000,000 barrels.

NITRITE HEARING SET FOR JAN. 19

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9—The Tariff Commission filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia on Jan. 4 an answer to the petition for mandamus instituted by the Norwegian Nitrogen Products Co., of New York, to require the Commission to give it access to data concerning the production costs of sodium nitrite submitted by the American Nitrogen Products Co., of Seattle, in connection with its application under Section 315 of the Tariff Act for an increase of 50 per cent in the import duty on sodium nitrite. The importing firm alleged that the Commission refused to disclose information which constitutes part of a public record.

The Commission sets out in its reply that the particular items entering into cost of production form part of the trade secrets of the domestic producing company and as such are protected by the tariff law which provides that such secrets shall not be divulged and imposes a fine of \$1,000 or imprisonment for one year for violation. The data submitted by the American company does not constitute a public record, the Commission's reply asserts, and the Norwegian company is not entitled, therefore, to inspect its files.

The Commission advised the court that, in its opinion, the plaintiff is not engaged in the general business of importing sodium nitrite but is the exclusive agent of a Norwegian corporation and acting for that firm, which is engaged in the manufacture of nitrite in Norway. The Commission's reply asserted that the parent company in Norway declined to disclose data when requested by the Commission.

The Commission asked that the rule be discharged and a writ of mandamus refused. Justice Siddons, at the request of United States Attorney Gordon set the case for hearing Jan. 19. Associated as counsel with Major Gordon are Henry H. Glassie and W. S. Culbertson, members of the Tariff Commission, and Chief Counsel McNabb, of the Commission's legal staff.

E. M. TAYLOR TO DIRECT MICHIGAN SALES

Discontinuance of the selling arrangement between the Michigan Alkali Co. and the Edward Hill's Son & Co., effective the first of the year, means a carrying on of the same sales personnel which have for many years handled the distribution of the Wyandotte alkali products.

E. M. Taylor has become Director of Sales of the Michigan Alkali Co. with George M. Dunning in active charge of the General Sales Department of the New York office. Benjamin P. Steele has been brought from the Hill's Chicago office to New York where he will cover the metropolitan territory. Under Mr. Taylor's expérienced direction, supported by these efficient assistants, the aggressive sales policies will be carried on directly under the Wyandotte brand.

Edward Hill's Son & Co., under the present management of Hugh Hill, will continue their activities on the other products which they have long handled, principally antimony metal, antimony oxide, citronella, and arsenic.

American Sulphur & Fertilizer Co., Tex., has leased property in the Love Industrial Tract, Dallas, Tex., for a new plant, to be equipped for crushing and sorting ores in dry state. The structures will be remodeled and improved. At a later date, it is expected to build an entirely new plant in this section. J. A. Price is president.

The Editor's Correspondence

The Chemical Dealer and Agent

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

The writer has been interested in views expressed by various chemical dealers and disturbed conditions that seem to be developing due to the increased competition in the various markets. It has long been felt in many circles that the chemical dealer or agent is more or less of an unnecessary evil, and while our views are naturally prejudiced, since this is our bread and butter, it seems to the writer that there are certain phases of the situation that have not received the consideration to which they are entitled.

First—In the middle west, the widely scattered territorial distribution of consumers and the relatively small tonnage consumed makes the chemical dealer carrying a number of accounts a distinct economic factor in such market by lowering the general sales cost for the manufacturer for he is making a limited line of materials, and could not profitably maintain a selling organization in such a scattered district.

Second—Due to the variety of products handled by the chemical dealer, he develops markets for products that would not normally be reached by an ordinary salesman.

Third—The chemical dealer or agent depending entirely upon the sales he makes for his living, is much more aggressive and active in soliciting business than the ordinary salesman on a salary as a general rule.

The principal difficulty that develops is due to the idea in the minds of many manufacturers that their agent in their territory is somewhat in a position of an "orphan child." If they would only treat them as a part and parcel of their selling organization, lending them the same constructive helpful sales service that they would to a man in their own employ, holding them strictly responsible for the sales in their territory, defining their territorial limits, and exercising a supervision over the sales they make and insisting upon reports back to them of the general conditions, the chemical sales agent will, as above stated, develop more business at a lower cost on standard commodities than the ordinary traveling salesman.

Again, a great deal of the difficulty that develops is due to the various types of dealers and manufacturers; there are dealers who operate under no fixed policy and act more or less as pirates in the trade, and who sooner or later are eliminated by competition. There are also manufacturers who operate under no fixed policy, shifting their allegiance first to one factor then another, as long as it means an order, and thereby losing the confidence of the dealer who in turn pursues a similar policy.

C. T. THOMPSON.

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 2, 1924.

Less Than Carload Lots

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

In reading over the editorial on "Less Than Carload Lots" there is very little that can be added to your very well expressed thought. It seems to me that the well established axiom, "knowledge is power," applies to the relationship of cost and sales most appropriately. In addition to having this knowledge, it seems to mecessary that at this particular time in order to stabilize the market at a legitimate profit basis, that the seller must also revive his courage and stand by his prices

and not be the victim of every buyer's enticing story of lower competing prices.

T. W. Sill, E. C. Klipstein & Sons Co.

New York, Jan. 8.

DR. KLEIN REPORTS ON NITRATE SOURCES (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Washington, D. C., Jan. 9.-The development of a domestic air nitrogen industry to supplement the present by-product supply from coal processing, is recommended by Dr. Julius Klein, director of the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce as the one evident solution for the problem of obtaining a supply of sodium nitrate under satisfactory conditions. Dr. Klein's recommendations will appear in the first of a series of reports on the nitrogen survey undertaken by the Department of Commerce. This initial report on nitrogen is also the first to be completed under the special congressional appropriation given to Secretary Hoover in March last year for a study of ways and means of assuring commercial independence to American manufacturers in the procurement of essential raw materials under the control of foreign monopolies.

The first of the series of reports on the nitrogen survey will discuss the cost of Chilean nitrate but that situation will be described as only one phase of the larger problem of obtaining a supply of fixed nitrogen adequate to the nation's requirements and at a price which will permit its use wherever desirable. It is only by the development of the air nitrogen industry in the United States, in Dr. Klein's opinion that there can be created the competition necessary to bring the price of fixed nitrogen to a level where it can be applied econom-

ically as agricultural fertilizer.

COST OF CHILEAN NITRATE AND PROFITS

In a report on Chilean nitrate, H. Foster Bain, director of the Bureau of Mines, and H. S. Mulliken, special agent estimate that a plant capable of treating 1,000,000 tons per year and producing 1 ton (2,000 pounds) of nitrate from eight tons of caliche under present conditions would represent the controlling case against which possible expansion or maintenance of the industry would have to be measured. At such a property any material containing more than 12 per cent nitrate would be sent to the mill and the average material treated would run 18½ per cent. Costs per short ton of caliche may be taken as follows:

		Administration	
Treatment	.55		
Total			1.62
cm.			

Total 29.68

The f.a.s. price for Chile nitrate of 95% grade for the present year has been fixed at 19s 3d to 21s per metric quintal. Taking a rough average at 20 shillings and exchange at \$4.60, this amounts to \$41.81 per short ton, leaving for interest on investment and profit \$12.13.

In the nitrate year 1920-21 nine British companies, having a combined capital equal to \$17,000,000, sold 600,000 tons of nitrate, with profits amounting to \$6,500,000, being at the rate of nearly \$11 per ton. The apparent rate of profit here was 38 per cent.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS - for West Pading Ion 5

Closing Prices	for	Week Ending Jan. 5	
Bid A			Asked
Air Reduction 671/4	673/4	Hercules Powder106	110
*Allied Chem. & D. 721/8	723/2	Hercules Powd., pf 103	104
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.110	1101/2	Heyden Chem 11/4	13%
*Am. Ag. Ch 151/2	157%	Hooker Electro 55	65
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf 451/2	461/4	Hooker Electro, pf 60	70
*Am. Chicle 191/2	20	*Household Products 341/4	341/2
*Am. Chicle, pf 60	75	*Int. Agricult 11/4	13/8
*Am. Cot. Oil Ctfs 115%	117/8	*Int. Agricult., pf 9	93/8
*Am. Cot. Oil Ctfs.,	/0	*Int. Nickel 13/8	14
pf 35¼	355/8	*Int. Nickel, pf 79	81
*Am. Cyan 81	85	*Int. Salt	891/8
*Am. Cyan., pf 72	75	*Mathieson Alk 39	40
*Am. Druggist S 53/4	6	Merck & Co., pf 55	60
Am. Glue 82	85	Merrimac 96	**
Am. Glue, pf124	1261/2	Mulford Co 29	34
*Am. Linseed 183/4	1936	Mutual Co150	44004
*Am. Linseed, pf 363/4	371/2	"National Lead 142	1423/4
*Am. Zinc 7½	83/4	National Lead, prinzys	1133/4
*Am. Zinc, pf 28	30	N. J. Zinc	148
Archer-Dan-Mid 251/2	28	Niag. A., pf 96	100
*Atlas Powder 521/2	54	Parke, Davis & Co Penn Salt	791/4
*Atlas Powd., pf 85	90	Penn Salt	86 96
By. Prod. Co 67	72	*People's Gas, Chi 953/4 Procter & Gamble124	128
Carborundum135	1351/	Procter & Gam., pf102	106
Carborundum, pf1151/2	116	Royal Bak. Po128	135
Casein Co 60	65	Royal Bak. Po., pf 97	99
Celluloid Co 80	85	Sherwin-Williams 2934	
Celluloid Co., pf107	110	Sherwin-W., pf10134	
Ches. Mfg235	240	Stand. Ch 90	100
Ches. Mfg., pf110	111	Swan & Finch 37	38
Com'l Solv. A 41	423/	*Tenn. C. & Chem 93%	91/2
Do B 35	36	"Tex. Gulf. Sul 6134	617/3
*Corn Products153	1531/	Union Carbide 56	563/8
*Corn Products, pf1173/4	120	Union Sulphur	
*Davison Chem 631/4	633/	*Un. Drug 801/2	811/2
Dow Chem. non par. 46	47	*Un. Drug, 1st pf 471/2	48
Dow Ch., pf	96	*Un. Dyewood 43	46
*Du Pont de Nem131	132	*Un. Dyewood, pf	921/2
*Du P't de Nem. Db. 85	86	Un. Gas Imp 573/2	581/2
*Eastman Kodak 108	1081/		551/2
Eastman Kodak, pf	108	U. S. Gypsum 891/2	92
Freeport Tex 1134	123/	*U. S. Indus, Al 70	701/4
Freept Tex. Sul., pf. 91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al., pf. 9634	100
Gold Dust, w.i 341/4	353		97/8
*Grasselli125	133	*VaCar. Ch., pf 34	341/2
*Grasselli, pf102	105	*V. Vivaudou 141/2	143/4

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

New Incorporations

Chemical Industry

Viva Laboratories, New York, \$500,000. Chemicals, W. N. echheimer, S. P. Orange, F. Kalem. Attorney, H. S. Hech-Hechheimer, S. P. Ora heimer, 1540 Broadway.

American Ferrolit Corp., New York, 100 shares preferred stock, \$100 each; 1,000 common, \$50 each. Manufacture chemicals. V. Samelson, E. V. Reiss. Attorney, H. L. Slobodin.

Consuming Industries

Consuming Industries

Schellberg Institute, New York, 50 shares common stock, no par value. Preparation scrums. O. B., M. E. and N. B. Schellberg. Attorney, S. Ryan, Albany.

Schellberg Manufacturing Corp., New York. To make drugs, 50 shares common stock, no par value. O. B., M. E. and N. B. Schellberg. Attorney, S. Ryan, Albany.

Emerson Recording Laboratories, New York, \$30,000. Make phonographs. A. H. Cushman, B. and M. Abrams. Attorney, L. Levy, 27 Broadway.

L. Levy, 27 Broadway.

Waber Tire Co., 3500 S. Michigan ave., Chicago, \$250,000. Louis

W. Becker, L. M. Bowden, C. R. Larrabee. Correspondent,
Adams, Follansbee, Hawley & Shorey, 137 S. LaSalle st.

Paradise Pictures, New York, \$180,000. Films. G. Anderson,
J. Bannon, L. Rivkin. Attorncy, H. O. Falk, 1457 Breadway.
All-Red-E Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$1,012,000. Manufacture
celluloid and leather articles.

Richard Pharmaceutical Mfg. Co., West Brighton, N. Y., \$20,000. E. Franke, S. and S. Brodsky. Attorney, M. Levy, Port Richmond.

Universal Soap Mfg. Co., New York, \$50,000. N. Allen, S. Britsakis, G. A. Vardalaches. Attorneys, Hirschman & Roeder, 475 Broadway.

Korell Laboratories, New York, \$100,000. Make perfumes. I. C. Siegrist, H. W. Harwell, J. M. Watson. Attorney, M. B. Gluck, 97 Warren st.

Parisian Perfume Vending Co., Wilmington, Del., \$350,000. M. M. Lucey.

Textile Linen Co., New York, \$250,000. Manufacturing dye cloth. Barnett Anderson, 290 Church st. Ost Pharmacy, 500 Atlantic ave., Atlantic City, N. J., \$100,000.

Ceylon Rubber Products, 166 Essex st., Boston, \$50,000. A. W. Faulker, Arthur H. Holbrook.

Financial Notes

Sixteen shares of Ansco Co. common stock were sold at auction at 20 Vesey st., on Jan. 4, for \$33.

Chemico-Electrometallurgical Products Trading Corp., New York, appoinces that the company has dissolved.

Creditors of Avri Drug & Chemical Co., Jersey City, are limited to sixty days for filing claims.

Danforth Chemical Co., Leominster, Mass., shows assets-liabilities of \$78,077 in its annual report for the last fiscal year.

Kasebier-Chatfield Shellac Co. has filed judgment for \$4,187.75 in New York county against Herbert F. Johnson and J. J. Lyman of S. C. Johnson & Son.

Potash Importing Corp. of America, with offices at 81 Fulton st., New York, announces that its capitalization has been increased from \$250,000 to \$2,000,000. The company handles the output of the German Potash Syndicate.

American Smelting and Refining Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the common and \$1.75 on the preferred stock. The common dividend is payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 11 and preferred March 1 to stock of record Feb. 8.

Palmolive Co., a Delaware corporation, has designated the Secretary of State of New York as representative. The company is capitalized at 120,000 shares preferred stock, \$100 each and 500,000 shares common no par

General Bakelite Co., New York, has reduced its capitalization from \$2,000,000 to \$10,000 due to the absorption of this company by the Bakelite Corp., which will now take active control of the plants instead of continuing as a holding company.

Scholtz-Mutual Drug Co., Denver, Col., wholesalers, have been made defendants in an involuntary petition in bankruptcy. The petitioners presented a claim of \$600. Report of last March showed assets \$2,609,826 and liabilities \$686,508. George G. Gregory is president; A. S. Ryan, vice-president; and Louis A. Jeancon, treas-

Phelps-Dodge Corp., American Smelting & Refining Co., and Kennecut Copper Co. withdrew officially from the Copper Export Association at a meeting on Wednesday, Jan. 2, effective Feb. 1. The Association will continue to function, however, under R. L. Agassiz, president of Calumet & Hecla Mining Co. The withdrawals leave 55 per cent of the membership intact. The Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Inspiration Consolidated Copper Co., Chile Exploration Co., and Calumet & Hecla remain in the Association.

Davison Chemical Co. will offer stockholders the right to subscribe to 109,000 shares stock of Silica Gel Corp. or one share Silica Gel stock for every two of Davison. at \$25 a share. All stock has been underwritten by a syndicate composed of a number of directors of Davison. Stock to be offered is a portion of that which was under option to a syndicate of bankers who will not take up this option. Proceeds of sale of stock will be \$2,725,000, of which \$1,850,000 will be used to retire Davison Chemical 8 per cent debentures. The remaining \$1,000,000 will be used as working capital to enable the Silica Gel Corp. to finance construction of new plants.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, pages 124-126

BLEACH AND CHLORINE ADVANCED

Stronger Tone in Both These Products—Little Activity in Arsenic and Calcium Arsenate—Formic Acid Advanced—Aqua Ammonia Lower—Copper Sulfate Quiet—Acetone Easier—Tin Products Unchanged—Market Inactive

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Bleaching Powder, 1/4c lb. Chlorine, liquid, 1/4c lb.
Formic Acid, 50%, 1/4c lb.

Acetone, Methyl, 10c lb. Aqua Ammonia, 3/c lb. Barium Carbonate, \$2 ton

Tre	nd of t	he Mar	ket			
	Today	Last Week		Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Acetic Acid, Glacial 1b.			\$.123/4	\$.121/2		\$.07
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg. ton	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	55.00	20.00
Ammonium Sulfate. 100 lbs.	2.90	2.90	2.80	3.20	7.50	2.65
Bleaching Powder 100 ths.		1.25	1.25	2.00	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate 100 lbs.	4.65	4.65	4.65	6.00	20.00	4.50
Potash Caustic, Imptb.	.061/2	.051/2	.07	.063/4	.87	.08
Soda Ash, 58 p.c100 lbs.	1.94	1.94	1.94	2.00	3.50	60
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.100 tbs.	3.66	3.66	3.66	3.70	9.50	1 42
Potassium Bichromate 1b.	.091/2	.095/2	091/2	.10	65	(147
Sodium Prussiate b.	.111/2	.111/2	.111/2	$.18^{2}$	1.25	.18
Average	2.974	2.964	2.964	3.068	10.79	2.99

General conditions in the market for industrial chemicals during the first week of the new year showed little change from the preceding weeks. Little activity was reported in the market and sales were mainly routine and small in volume. Although no important buying has developed confidence is expressed that about the middle of the month consumers will become more active and that the last two weeks of the month will show an increase in business.

The most important feature of the week was the announcement of an advance in bleaching powder and chlorine by a leading manufacturer. These products have recovered much strength recently and further advances are not unlikely in the near future. Arsenic has been showing little activity and prices remain almost stationary. Calcium arsenate is unsettled owing to the slowness of consumers to anticipate their requirements for the coming séason. Barium carbonate is offered more freely and prices are lower. Copper sulfate business has been hardly more than routine. Copperas and acetone are easier. Formic acid is higher. Aqua ammonia is lower. Caustic potash is slightly firmer. Prussiates show little change.

Acid, Acetic—Consumption has been along seasonal lines with no large volume of business reported. Prices

are steady with makers quoting 28 per cent at \$3.38@ \$3.63 in barrels; 56 per cent, \$6.75@\$7.00; 70 per cent, \$8.38@\$8.63; glacial, \$12.78@\$13.53.

Acid, Oxalic—No important developments are reported and business is passing at recently prevailing prices. Domestic material is quoted at 12c@12½clb. as to quantity and seller. Imported named at 11¾c@12c lb. on spot.

Acid, Sulfuric—Deliveries have been somewhat smaller than recently but contracts for the coming year indicate a good volume of business for the future. Prices show no change and are quoted at \$15.00@\$16.00 ton for 66° in tanks at works; drums at \$1.10@\$1.25 and carboys, \$1.25@\$1.75; 60° in tanks at \$9.00@\$10.00 ton. Oleum named at \$17.00@\$18.00 ton for 20 per cent in tanks and \$1.25@\$1.75 in drums.

Acetone—Supplies are more free and prices are less firm than recently. C.P. named at 25c@25½clb. Methyl acetone lower in some quarters with the range at \$1.05 @\$1.15 in tanks and \$1.07@\$1.20 in drums. Acetone oil at \$1.25@\$1.30.

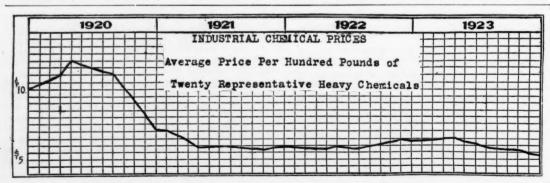
Ammonium Sulfate—Supplies are still plentiful and buying not active for the season. Prices are holding at recent levels with bulk at \$2.95 and single bags at \$3.10. F.a.s. from \$2.80@\$2.85.

Ammonium Chloride—Firmer with imported quoted at 6½c@634clb. as to seller and quantity. Domestic white named at 7½c@8clb. Grey at 7½c@8½clb.

Arsenic—Little activity was reported over the week. Consumers were showing no desire to purchase ahead owing to the slowness with which consumers of calcium arsenate is being anticipated. Prices showed little change and are quoted at 13½c@13½clb. with occasional shading of these prices. Imports at New York last week included 1,060 barrels and nearly 1,800 cases arsenic. Calcium arsenate quoted from 12½c@13clb. as to position.

Barium Products—Carbonate continues easier owing to larger arrivals. Prices range according to sellers from \$65.00@\$67.00 ton. Domestic at \$70.00 ton works. Chloride steady at \$85.00 ton on spot and \$80.00 at works. Nitrate, 8c@8½clb. Hydrate, 5c@5½clb.

Bleaching Powder—One of the leading producers announces that they have withdrawn all previous quotations for new business and after Jan. 5th will quote as follows: Bleaching powder for spot and future contracts in carload lots, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. in standard (700 lb.) drums, \$1.75 per 100 lbs. in small (300&400



lb.) drums, f.o.b. Niagara Falls. Shipment in less carloads, spot or contract, fifteen (15) cents per 100 lbs. above these figures. Liquid chlorine for spot sales and future contracts in tank car lots, per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Niagara Falls: \$3.50 (Single units or multi units), \$4.50 in cylinders, in carload lots, \$5.00 for sales of more than one ton, \$6.00 for sales of one ton and less.

Copper Sulfate—Domestic business hardly more than routine though export shipments are beginning to move to Europe and South America. Prices hold at recent levels with domestic at \$4.60@\$5.00 as to quantity. Imported at 4½c@5clb.

Potash, Caustic—Slightly firmer with spot prices quoted at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $6\frac{3}{4}$ clb. for imported and shipments at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $6\frac{1}{2}$ clb.

Potassium Bichromate—Makers report a steady volume of business with prices holding at 9½c@9¾clb. as to seller and quantity.

Soda Ash—Deliveries on contracts for this year have begun in moderate volume but a steady increase is expected during the early part of the year. Contracts placed indicate a volume of business comparable with that of last year. Prices are firm with contracts named at \$1.38 for 58 per cent in carlots of bags at works. Dealers named small lots at \$2.04@\$2.19 delivered in bags and \$2.29@\$2.44 in barrels.

Soda, Caustic—The outlook for the coming year is reported good with contract business practically all placed and shipment beginning to proceed regularly. Contract prices are named at \$3.10 in carlots of solid 76 per cent in drums at works. Dealers' prices for small lots are \$3.76@\$3.91 delivered.

Sodium Bichromate—A regular volume of business is passing though not up to expectations. Prices are steady in makers' hands at 7½c@7½clb. as to seller and quantity.

Sodium Prussiate—Some trading was reported though activity has been mainly along contract lines recently. Imported prices are reported at 11½c@12clb. while domestic sellers quote 12½clb. delivered.

Sodium Sulfide—Buying has been along routine lines and limited to immediate requirements. Prices are holding at recent levels with solid 60 per cent at 3½c @4clb. and broken at 4½c@5clb. Crystals are named at 2c@234clb.

SERGEANT LEAVES CHEMICAL BUSINESS

Edgar Sergeant, E. M. Sergeant Co., New York, has retired from the chemical business for a period of six months to attend to other business interests. During his absence, Rudolph Abele will be in charge of the company's chemical operations, and J. T. Lea will handle the pulp department.

Sterling Borax, a company recently organized under Delaware laws, has taken over Thorkildsen-Mather Co., New Brighton, Pa., and Chicago. Stephen T. Mathey will be president.

International Nickel Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock payable Feb. 1 to stock of record Jan. 17.

Alabama Power Co. and other Southern interests are preparing to bid for the Muscle Shoals nitrate plant owned by the Government.

Ellis Jackson & Co. announce that F. H. Timberlake has joined their New York sales force.

CHILEAN NITRATE EXPORTS INCREASING (Special to Drug & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., January 9.—Chilean exports of nitrate became constantly heavier during the close of 1923. Export shipments during the first fifteen days of December were larger than for the entire month of October, Commercial Attache R. H. Ackerman, at Santiago, advised in a cabled report to the Department of Commerce. From Nov. 15 to Dec. 15, the shipments amounted to 275,756 tons. The total exports from Jan. 1 to Dec. 15, amounted to 2,106,756 tons, 55 per cent more than the total 1922 shipments.

The New Jersey Clay Workers' Association and the Eastern section of the American Ceramic Society held their annual meeting recently, at the new ceramic building, Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Dr. M. W. Twitchell, assistant State Geologist, spoke on "The Geology of the Clay Deposits of New Jersey," Prof. J. B. Shaw, Alfred University, on "Feldspar," M. C. Booze, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, on "Refractories," and W. L. Shearer, Rutgers College, on "The Effect of Flints on the Thermal Expansion of Pottery Bodies."

Joseph Barlow, formerly sales manager, Sugarland Manufacturing Co., Sugarland, Tex., has formed a new company under his own name for the sale, warehousing, and distribution of industrial chemicals in the Southwest. Mr. Barlow has been representing manufacturers in the Southwest for fifteen years, but owing to the long distance from plants, has formed the new company to carry spot stocks. Warehouses will be located at Tulsa, Little Rock, Dallas, and Houston. The main office will be in Dallas.

Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co. announces the appointment of W. C. P. Bethell as division manager with offices in Savannah. Mr. Bethell was formerly assistant manager and succeeds J. A. Reid, who recently resigned to enter another field. F. A. Tucker who has been connected with the company at Columbia will assume the duties of assistant manager.

The firm of Hamilton F. Pearsall & Co. has been formed to buy and sell fine and heavy chemicals, drugs, dyes, intermediates and fertilizer materials, with offices located at 36 South William st., New York. H. F. Pearsall was for nine and one-half years with George F. Taylor & Co., New York.

Sulfur mining in Austria has been developed to a considerable extent since the war. The output of ten mines operating in 1922 totaled 19,400 metric tons, with a sulfur content of 3,424 tons, according to a report, from Consul Robert W. Keingartner, at Vienna, to the Department of Commerce. Only one plant was in operation in 1913.

American Sulfur & Fertilizer Co. has taken a lease on buildings and trackage rights in the Dallas, Tex., district for a branch plant. The company is installing machinery for crushing ores and will be ready for operation some time in January.

Seeck & Kade, Inc., chemical importers, have acquired the six-story building at the southwest corner of Washington and Desbrosses sts., recently occupied by Tidewater Chemical Co.

Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Co. has declared a quarterly dividend of 75c a share, payable Jan. 25 to holders of record Jan. 15.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations for Intermediates, see Chemicals, page 133-

BENZENE MARKET SLIGHTLY LOWER

Selling Competition Keeping Prices Uncertain—Toluene Firmer Due to Diminishing Stocks—Solvent Naphtha Stronger—Phenol Continues Upward Trend in Open Market—Phthalic Anhydride Higher—Dimethylaniline Unsettled—Intermediates Show Improvement

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Phenol, open market, 2c tb.
Phthalic Anhydride, 5c tb.
Naphtha, Solvent, 1c gal.

Declined Benzene, pure, lc gal.

Tre	end of			_		_
	Today		Last Month	Last Year	War	Pre- War
Benzene, puregal	. \$.20	\$.20	\$.21	\$.30	\$1.10	\$.25
Naphthalene flake tb.	.061/	.064	3 .061/2	.06	.16	.03
Phenol, Spottb.	35	.33	.26	-35	1:50	.08
Toluenegal	22	.22	.23	.30		
Aniline Oiltb.		.16	.16	.16	1.40	.101/2
Alpha-naphthylamine tb.	35	.35	.35 .75 .26	.38	1.28	**
Benzaldehyde		.75 .26	75	.55		
Betanaphthol	.26	.26	.26	.24	1.50	.08
Dimethylaniline fb.		.39	.40	.40	1.30	**
Paranitroaniline		.73	.73	.73	1.58	.18
Average	.347	.345	.342	.337	**	

While the opening week of the new year did not show any violent reaction in contrast to the closing weeks of last year, enough inquiry and business developed to give sellers a more optimistic feeling concerning the immediate future. A number of dye plants which were closed over the inventory period are gradually resuming operations. Textile operations are reported more encouraging and increased consumption of dye materials is anticipated during the next few months. Contract deliveries are being resumed while spot business is expected to gain noticeably after the first week or two. Prices of intermediates remain steady while coal-tar crudes are showing occasional fluctuations owing to temporary scarcity here and there, or to lively competition in the field.

The benzene market is perhaps slightly lower than recently. Sales have been reported below the 20c level and though business has been showing a steady improvement competitive selling has been having its effect upon prices. Toluene supplies are diminishing and this market has a firmer tone. Solvent naphtha is higher. Phenol continues difficult to locate and scattered sellers are higher in their views. Makers are out of the mar-

ket at present and the only material available is resale and odd lots here and there. Holders have been asking 35c@37c a pound. Intermediates have shown some improvement with prices generally firm at recent levels. Fhthalic anhydride has been advanced. Dimethylaniline has become unsettled and lower prices have been heard in the market.

Coal-Tar Crudes

Benzene—Buying for January delivery has been in good volume while current business has been routine. The market can be said to be slightly lower with sales of pure benzene at 19c per gallon in tanks. Competitive selling is keeping prices at low levels though a firmer feeling is noticeable in gasoline. The present market is quoted at 19c@21c per gallon for pure in tank cars and 24c@26c in drums; ninety per cent material at 18c@20c in tanks and 23c@25c in drums.

Cresylic Acid—Some improvement is reported in buying with prices holding at recent levels. Supplies are adequate. Imports at New York last week were 35 drums and 114 drums of distillate. Prices range from 78c@85c per gallon for pale 97-99 per cent material and 75c for dark. Crude at 60c@65c per gallon.

Naphthalene—Makers are taking orders for future delivery at 6c@6½clb. for flake and balls at 7c@7½clb. For spot delivery these prices can be shaded, it is understood. Dyestuff naphthalene continues quiet or routine with prices at around 5½clb.

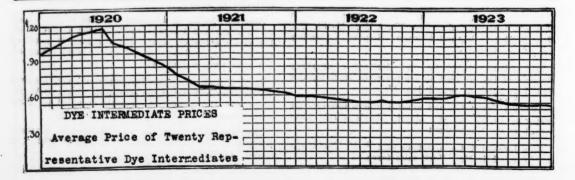
Naphtha, Solvent—Stronger owing to restricted supplies with prices quoted at 22c@24c per gallon in tanks and 27c@29c in drums.

Phenol—With makers out of the market at present supplies are difficult to locate and holders of odd lots or resale material are asking 35c@37clb. in the open market. Demand has not been heavy but sufficient to keep the price moving upward during the present shortage.

Pyridine—Quiet with offerings at \$4.00 per gallon on spot and shipments at \$3.50@\$3.75. Imports at New York last week were 18 drums.

Toluene—Firmer owing to smaller volume of available stocks. Prices quoted at 22c@24c in tank cars and 27c@29c in drums.

Xylenes—Routine sales with prices holding at 40c@ 45c in tanks for 3° material; 5° named at 31c@36c tanks and drums; 10° in drums at 34c gallon; commercial quoted at 26c@27c in tanks and 31c@32c in drums.



Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Technical named at 94cfb. and refined at \$1.00lb. on routine demand.

Acid, Cleve's—Quiet with occasional sales reported at \$1.00@\$1.10lb.

Acid, H—Contract prices are reported at 72clb. while up to 80clb. is quoted according to quantity. Consumption has been fairly steady and an improvement is expected during the next few months.

Acid, Salicylic—Technical quiet on routine demand at 32c@33clb. for technical,

Aniline Oil—Has been moving in better volume with prices firm at 16c@17clb. in makers' hands and little resale material available.

Alpha-naphthylamine—Steady at 35c@37clb. on regular demand.

Beta-naphthol—Early buying has shown improvement with prices holding firm at 24c@25clb. in carlots and 26clb. in smaller lots. Resale material has been practically cleaned up in the market.

Dimethylaniline—The market has become somewhat unsettled with lower prices in the market. Generally quoted at 38c@40clb, though sales have been reported at 36c@38clb.

Ortho-toluidine—Quoted at 13c@15clb. as to seller and quantity.

Para-nitraniline—Named at 70c@73clb. as to seller with buying quiet at present.

Para-teluidine-Makers quote 85c@90clb. as to quantity.

DI-ORTHO-TOLYL-GUANADINE PATENTABLE

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Jan. 9—Motion by the National Aniline and Chemical Co. to dissolve the interference on the patents on di-ortho-tolyl-guanadine was refused in a ruling just delivered by Law Examiner M. J. Moore. This ruling holds that the publication of prior literature is not pertinent and that the chemical is patentable. On this latter point Mr. Moore cited especially the cpinion on the patentability of di-phenyl-guanadine rendered by Judges Manton and Huff in Dovan vs. National Aniline suits.

The interference involves the Dovan, du Pont, and Atlantic Dyestuffs companies, and the taking of testimony of these firms on the patents is expected to begin next week. The patents involved are those of Aug. 8, 1921 (Dovan) and Jan. 27, 1921 (du Pont) and one on tri-ortho-tolyl-guanadine of Jan. 27, 1921 (Atlantic).

A. G. SCHWEBEL RESIGNS AS PLANT HEAD (Special to Drug & Chemical Markets)

Buffalo, N. Y., Jan. 9—A. L. Loebenburg, formerly in the manufacturing division of the New York offices of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., has come to this city in charge of the local plant of the same concern. Mr. Loebenburg has assumed the duties of A. G. Schwebel, who on the first of the year resigned as Director of Manufacturing of the Buffalo plant. No successor has yet been named for G. Francis Gray, Superintendent of the Buffalo plant, who also resigned the first of the year.

Selden Co.. Pittsburgh, announces an advance of 5clb. in the price of phthalic anhydride to 30clb, effective Ian. 15.

Barrett Co has filed judgment for \$345.50 in New York county against Irving L. Garfein.

The Editor's Correspondence

Dr. Schultz on American Justice

Editor, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS:

It is already some time since I honored your page with another ultimatum. Even yet, more in anger than in pity, I write from my heart out on the terrible tragedy of German-American justice in Wilmington last week.

As is well known in Central Europe, this glorious Kepublic of ours worships the goose that lays the golden egg; but not even my best friends would have suspicioned a dual alliance between the U. S. A. Government and the Courts to mulct the combined interests of the American people and the German Dye Cartel. Here are already three questions I defy you to answer—

Ein: If Judge Morris a honorable jurist is, doesn't he know that a decision against the Chemical Foundation would open the way for hundreds of suits claiming damages and made the law business good in America for twenty years? Has he no professional ethics, or ain't it?

Zwei: Is it true that Judge Morris is a cousin of General Maurice who commanded the French Invasion of Belgium, and couldn't justice be obtained from such connections?

Drei: Why was that suit tried in Wilmington, Del., and don't you read Einstein on "Geographical Relativity."

SHERLOCK SCHULTZ, Ph.D., P.D.Q.

Hoboken, Jan. 5, 1924.

CHEMICAL EQUIPMENT EXHIBIT PLANNED

The Chemical Equipment Association approved the plans of the Exposition Committee at a meeting at the Chemists Club, recently, and the Board of Directors reported that the plans had been endorsed by the exhibitors

Discussion centered on the work of the Standardization Committee, until recently under the chairmanship of Hamilton Allport, of E. B. Badger & Sons Co., who has relinquished it to P. R. Landolt, Research Corporation. President Oliver reported that inquiries are receved by the Association from all over the world and from a score of different industries, based to a greater or less degree on chemistry, as to sources of various equipment and apparatus. Individual members of the Association, according to President Oliver, have received very important benefits along the lines of direct business.

The meeting was attended by T. C. Oliver, Chemical Construction Co., president; A. J. Sterling, of Karl Kiefer Machine Co., representing E. B. Finch, vice president; P. B. Sadtler, of Swenson Evaporator Co.; Harlowe Hardinge, of Hardinge Co.; L. S. Thurston, General Electric Co.; R. Gordon Walker, Oliver Continuous Filter Co.; G. O. Carter, Linde Air-Products Co.; H. E. Spicer, The Dorr Co., and Roberts Everett.

A receiver has been appointed for Hord Color Products Co., Sandusky, O. The company was incorporated in 1916 with \$75,000 preferred stock and 5,000 shares common. The plant produced naphthol, alpha naphthol and yellow S.

Dovan Chemical Corp., announces that Buckleton & Nourry, Ltd., 13 Rumford st., Liverpool, England, have been appointed as agents for their products. The company will manufacture package dyes in the near future.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, page 139

VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL OILS STRONGER

Increased Demand and Small Supplies Send Prices Up

—Linseed Oil Higher on Higher Seed Market—Olive
Oil Higher for Shipment and Spot—Red Oil and
Stearic Acid Advance—Tallow Up—Fish Oils Scarce

—Turpentine and Rosins Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Castor Oil, 1/2c lb.
Coconut Oil, Manila, 1/2c lb.
Lard Oil, No. 1, 1/2c lb.
Lard Oil, No. 1, 1/2c lb.
Linseed Oil, Jan.-Mar., lc
Apr.-Aug., 2c gal.
Neatsfoot Oil, 20°, 1/2c lb.
Extra, 1/2c lb.
Olive Oil, denat., 2c gal.
Olive Oil, denat., 2c gal.
Polive Oil, denat., 2c gal.
Colive Oil, denat., 3c db.
Colive Oil, oil, 2c lb.
Capesed Oil, 2c lb.
Capesed Oil, 2c lb.
Capesed Oil, 2c lb.
Capesed Oil, 3c lb.
Capesed Oil, 3c lb.
Capesed Oil, 4c lb.
Capesed Oil, 5c lb.
Capesed

Declined

Cottonseed Oil, crude, 1/4c@/4c lb. Oleo Oil, No. 2, 1/4c lb.

Lard Oil, Ed., 1/4c lb. Stearine Oleo, 1/4c lb. Sperm Oil, 5c gal.

Prices responded quickly to the increased demand for vegetable and animal oils which took place during the first week of the new year. Since the close of the year inquiries have been more numerous and consumers have been coming into the market to replenish stocks which had been allowed to become low during the last month of the year. Soap makers especially have been more active in the market. Supplies in sellers' hands are not large and as a result of the increased demand prices are decidedly stronger and inclined toward higher levels.

Shipment prices for olive oil and olive oil foots have been advancing steadily and have eventually reached the spot market which is higher. Linseed oil has advanced following the higher prices for seed. Castoroil is higher. Coconut oil has advanced at the Coast. Rapeseed oil is up. Cottonseed oil is quiet and holding

its own mainly by strength in other oils. Tallow is stronger and higher. Red oil and stearic acids have been advanced. Neatsfoot oil is higher. Stearine oleo and oleo oil are easier. Turpentine and rosins are higher. Fish oils are scarce and firm.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil—Crushers have announced a further advance and are now quoting 15clb, for No. 1 and 14½clb. for the No. 3 grade.

Chinawood Oil—Spot business has been quiet with prices holding at recent levels of 21½c@21½clb. Primary markets continue strong with prices quoted at 21¾c@22clb. for Jan.-Mar. shipment. At the Coast tanks are named at 20c@20½clb. Arrivals at New York last week amounted to 3,716 barrels and casks.

Coconut Oil—Over 100 tanks were reported sold at the Coast last week. Prices advanced to 8¼clb. for Manila. On spot Ceylon held at 8¾c@8%clb. in tanks and Cochin at 9½c@95%clb.

Corn Oil—Held steady at 10clb. for crude in tanks at mills and 12c in bbls., spot. Refined quoted at 13c@ 131/clb.

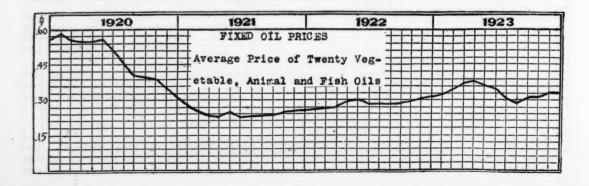
Cottonseed Oil—Quiet but firmer due to strength in tallow and other oils. Spot P.S.Y. opened the week at 10.05@10.50 and Jan. 11.10@11.30 to Aug. 11.92@11.99. Crude oil at the mills named at 9¼c@9½clb.

Linseed Oil—Not much spot activity but crushers are higher in their prices due to the recent higher prices for flaxseed. Spot and Jan.-Mar. quoted at 91c gallon and Apr.-Aug., 85c. London linseed oil higher at 43/6. Antwerp, 394f. Flaxseed prices advanced during the week with Winnipeg up to \$2.1734 for May and \$2.17 July. Duluth opened the week at \$2.48 cash; Jan., \$2.42½; Feb., \$2.45; May, \$2.46¼. Buenos Aires higher at \$1.59½. Shipments from Argentina in 1923 totaled 43,608,000 bushels with United States taking nearly half or 20,880,000 bushels. Last year total shipments were 37,116,000 bushels with 16,291,000 bu. to this country.

Olive Oil—Shipment prices from abroad have been increasing steadily. Denatured has been advanced on spot to \$1.12@\$1.15. Edible at \$1.70@\$2.20 as to quantity. Olive oil foots are higher at 91/2c@91/4clb. for shipment and 93/2c@91/2clb. on spot.

Palm Oil—Stronger with Niger at 7c@71/4clb. Lagos at 71/4c@8clb.

Sova Bean Oil-Scarce and stronger on increased de-



mand. Crude at Coast quoted 934c@10clb. In barrels on spot higher at 1114clb.

Animal Oils

Greases—Yellow higher at 65%c@634clb.; brown, 6c@ 634clb.; house, 634clb.

Lard Oil—Edible lower at 15%clb.; Extra No. 1 and No. 1 higher at 11%clb. and 11clb.; No. 2, 10%clb.

Neatsfoot Oil—Quoted higher with 20° at 1734clb.; extra, 1114clb.; pure, 1434clb.

Oleo Oil-No. 2 easier at 111/4clb. No. 1, 16clb.

Red Oil—Stronger due to raw material market. Distilled and saponified at 834clb. in carlots and tanks 8clb.

Stearic Acid—Higher with double pressed at 12½c@ 13clb. and triple pressed at 13½c@14clb.

Tallow—Increased demand and strong at 83/4c@81/2c 1b.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Limited demand but holding at 67c@70c per gallon for Newfoundland in barrels.

Menhaden Oil—Practically all sold up and prices nominal for crude at 50c@52c per gallon. Refined held at 66c@67c for light strained and 67c@69c for yellow bleached.

Sperm Oil—Lower with 38° named at 84c gallon, New Bedford, and 79c for the 45°.

Naval Stores

Turpentine—Buying has been improving and the market is stronger with prices higher at 98c gallon for spirits, ex-yard, N. Y.

Rosins—Higher along with turpentine and better buying movement. B to H at \$5.75; I, \$5.80; K, \$6.10; M, \$6.40; N, \$6.70; WG, \$7.25; WW, \$7.60.

The Paint and Varnish Division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., held a sales convention of the Eastern Districts at Philadelphia, Jan. 3 and 4. The convention was conducted by G. A. Biesecker, sales manager, Trade Sales Division. S. B. Woodbridge, director of sales, A. H. Avery, district manager, New England, and B. H. Ring, trade sales manager, New England, outlined sales policies for the coming year. A larger number of salesmen received checks for 1923 than any recent year in the history of the company. An increase of 45 per cent in paint and varnish business for 1923 over the previous year was announced. A convention of the Western salesmen handling du Pont paint and varnish was held at the Chicago Varnish Works during the same days, conducted by B. A. Wilson, Sales Manager. Hunter Grubb, general manager of the Paint Department, Wilmington, was present at this meeting.

John F. Parry, for many years in charge of the vegetable oil department of Franklin Baker & Co., has resigned and will conduct a brokerage business in vegetable oils with offices located in the Produce Exchange Building, New York.

Oscar S. Flash, secretary of Edward Flash & Co., cottonseed and vegetable oils, has returned to his desk after a severe illness.

A. J. Binder, Sherwin-Williams Co., New York, is receiving congratulations on the arrival of a son born Jan. 3.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J., has just issued its monthly pamphlet.

SOAPS AND OILS WANTED

The Depot Quartermaster, United States Marine Corps, 1110 South Broad st., Philadelphia, Pa., will receive bids until Jan. 14, for 30,000 cans of concentrated lye; 5,000 cans of white blanco; 500 gals. fire extinguisher liquid; 5,000 pounds of naphthalene; 40,000 pounds of soap powder; 2,500 pounds of castile soap; and 100,000 pounds of laundry soap, all as specified in Schedule 289. Also, until Jan. 15, for 500 gals. paint drier; 2,000 pounds of lampblack in oil; 3,000 pounds of red lead paste; 1,000 gals. olive drab paint; and 2,500 gals. turpentine, all as per Schedule 290.

The Domestic and Foreign Commerce Department, Chicago Association of Commerce, 10 South La Salle st., Chicago, has received an inquiry from a company at New London, O., in the market for a quantity of aluminum powder, (No. 2609). Also, from a concern at Tulsa, Okla., about to start a supply business, in the market for quantities of bar, liquid and powder soap; disinfectants, and other products, (No. 2608). Full information on request.

The General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C., will receive bids until Jan. 14, for 200 quarts of fire extinguisher liquid; 100 gals. wood alcohol; 500 pounds litharge; 500 pounds drop black paint; 150 pounds vermilion; 500 pounds burnt umber; 100 hooks gold leaf; 22,500 pounds laundry soap; and 10,000 pounds salt water soap, all as Circular 1582.

The Chief of Air Service, United States Army, Washington, D. C., will receive bids until Jan. 15, for 74,500 gals., grade 2, aero engine oil, as per Circular CAS 24-71.

CORN PRODUCTS INVOLVED IN SUIT

Edward T. Bedford, president of the Corn Products Refining Co., has been named as a defendant with members of the banking firm of Kissel, Kinnicutt & Co. in a suit filed in the New York Supreme Court, by 198 so scholders of the Temtor Corn and Fruit Products Co., organized in 1919 to take over the corn products plant at Granite City, Ill. They seek to recover the money paid for the stock on the ground of false representations as to the value of the property. The complaint asks for nearly \$1,000,000, paid by the Temtor stock holders for their shares, and accuses St. Louis bankers and brokers, including officers of the Mercantile Trust Company, of participating in the alleged conspiracy.

A dust explosion followed by fire in the starch plant of Corn Products Refining Co. at Pekin, Ill., Jan. 3, resulted in the death of forty workmen employed in the buildings, and damage estimated at \$500,000. The extreme cold weather causing the water to freeze handicapped the relief work of rescuers. The cause of the explosion has not been determined, but it might have come from an electric spark from defective wiring, a lighted match or a cigarette. Starch in the building amounting to over a million pounds was said to contain 12 per cent moisture and how this starch exploded could not be explained.

Operation of proposed increases and reductions in freight rates, carloads, on cottonseed products, from points in North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to Eastern cities and interior points, has been suspended from Jan. 1 to April 30, pending investigation by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Members of the Oil Trades Association of New York will attend the annual banquet of the Oil Trades Association of Philadelphia to be held Jan. 16 at the Bellevue-Stratford Hotel.

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, page 122

IMPORTED CREAM TARTAR EASY ON SPOT

Quoted at 221/2° to 24clb. as to Seller—Tartaric Acid Firm for Shipment—Alcohol Active—Japanese Camphor Easier—Cod Liver Oil Quoted at \$21 Bbl. c.i.f.— Glycerin Quiet—Menthol Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Acid, Carbolic, 2c fb.
Castor Oil, U.S.P., 1c fb.
Menthol, \$1.00 fb.

Declined
Acetanilid, U.S.P. Resales, 1/2c tb Cod Liver Oil, 50c bbl.
Arecoline Hydrobromide, \$1.50 oz. Cresol, U.S.P., 1c tb.
Bay Rum, Imp., 50c gal.
Mercury Bichloride, 10c tb.
Camphor, Japanese, Slabs, 2c tb. Yohimbin Hydrochloride, \$3.00 oz

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	Today		Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Acetanilid	\$.32	\$.32	\$.32	\$.35	\$2.00	\$.20
Acid Citric, Import		.47	.473/2	.48	1.25	.45
Caffeine Alkaloid		4.00	4.00	3.75	18.00	3.65
Calomel, American	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	3.43	.90
Camphor, Jap., ref		.85	.861/2	.88	3.55	.41
Iodine, Resublimed		4.55	4.55	4.50	5.00	3.75
Menthol	12.00	10.25	10.00	9.75	13.50	3 00
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.	26	.26	.26	.26	4.30	.80
Quinine Sulfate, Imp	50	.50	.50	.49	.90	.25
Sodium Salicylate	40	.40	.40	.47	4.25	.27
Strychnine Sulfate		.68	.68	.84	2.05	.50
Average	. 2.55	2.39	2.55	2.04	5.92	1.56

The spot market in imported fine chemicals has strengthened somewhat during the week owing to higher shipment prices from abroad, although several weak holders are offering goods below replacement costs, which condition tends to weaken these items. The actual volume of business is reported slow as the effects of the holiday period have not entirely disappeared. Reports are heard that quotations from Germany are not expected to go any lower, and now that some of the excess stocks have been disposed of, much firmer prices can be looked for in the future. American manufacturers are firm in their present quotations and on account of the high price of raw materials, some items will probably be advanced soon.

Imported cream of tartar is being offered as low as 22½clb. At the same time sales have been made as high as 24clb. Imported tartaric acid is firmer for shipment, which is named at 22clb. c.i.f. New York. The much talked-of advance in alcohol has not taken place. Japanese camphor has declined sharply owing to severe competition of the synthetic German product. Cod liver oil is easing off for shipment Glycerin has been reported quiet especially for C.P. goods. A reaction in

menthol has occurred and now best price is named at \$12.00lb, with tendency to higher figures.

Acetanilid—U.S.P. quoted unchanged at 32c@33clb. spot, and resale material named at 29clb.

Acid, Acetylsalicylic—Makers quote 75c@85clb. spot with resales named at 72½clb. Little business has been reported during the past three weeks in spite of the firm position of the raw material. Stocks in consumers' hands are said to be heavy and are apt to continue so unless something besides warm weather prevails.

Acid, Carbolic—One of the leading distributors has advanced prices and now quotes the outside figures as follows: 112lb. tins, 28c@31clb.; 25lb. tins, 30c@33clb.; 5lb. tins, 33c@36clb.; and 1lb. bottles 37c@40clb. spot.

Acid, Citric—Reported firm at 47c@48clb. spot for imported and 48c@49clb. for domestic with tendency for replacements to advance. One quarter stated that he had sold a lot "to arrive" at 48clb. duty paid. Some activity noted, but confined mostly to small sales.

Acid, Phosphoric—Domestic quoted at 12c@14clb. spot for 85 per cent syrupy and 131/2clb. for imported.

Acid, Salicylic—Makers quote 35clb. spot, and resale quarters report a strong market at 34c@35clb. with tendency for cheap lots to be somewhat reduced.

Acid, Tartaric—While spot is still quoted at 28c@29c lb., goods for shipment have advanced to 22clb., making replacement cost equal to value here. During last week 287 kegs were received at New York. These goods were probably "sold to arrive." Domestic named at 30clb.

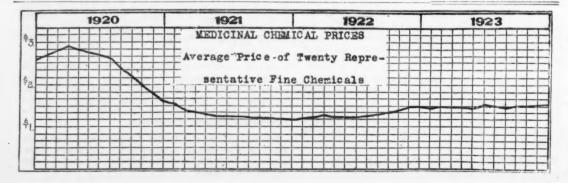
Alcohol—While no advances have occurred since late in November, some quarters think another one is about due. However, sellers are not contracting far ahead owing to strength of the raw material, which has advanced rapidly of late. No. 1 specially denatured quoted at 48c@50c gal. spot in drums, and No. 6 completely denatured at 46c@48c gal. in drums.

Amidopyrine—Quoted at \$4.60@\$4.90lb. spot as to seller and quantity with one quarter holding at maximum as inside and making sales thereat.

Antipyrine—Named at \$2.35@\$2.50lb. spot as to quantity and seller.

Arecoline Hydrobromide—One maker has cut price sharply and now quotes \$7.50@\$9.00 oz. as to quantity.

Bay Rum—Imported has declined and now quoted at \$2.00@\$2.25 gal. spot for goods denatured with salicylic acid. Domestic at \$1.10@\$1.25 gal.



Bismuth Subnitrate—Market easy at \$2.90lb. spot by nakers, and \$2.80lb. by second hands.

Camphor—Japanese quoted lower at 84c@85clb. spot for 2½lb. slabs owing to keen competition with recent heavy arrivals of synthetic material from Germany. Primary market in Japan remains steady. Last week saw 146 cases entered at New York from Japan and 748 cases from Germany.

Castor Oil-U.S.P. goods have advanced and now quoted at 15c@16clb. spot as to quantity.

Cod Liver Oil—Market has eased off slightly on spot at \$23.50@\$25.00 bbl. as to quantity and seller. Shipment named at \$21.00 bbl. c.i.f. New York. Last week 757 barrels were entered at New York.

Cream Tartar—Imported quoted at 22½c@24clb. spot as to seller and quantity. However, sales have been put through at the maximum quotation. The cheaper price is said to represent a distressed lot, which is available below the generally quoted levels, namely, 23½c@24clb. Last week 430 casks, 25 kegs and 200 barrels were imported at New York.

Cresol-U.S.P. lower at 23c@26clb. spot.

Glycerin—C.P. quoted quiet at 16½c@18½clb. spot with possibility of shading these figures on fair sized quantities. The market looks as if it were headed to lower levels, although there might be an unexpected demand, which might reverse the situation, according to one of the leading sellers. Last week saw 150 drums entered at New York.

Menthol—Has advanced and now quoted at \$12.00@ \$12.50lb. spot with tendency to higher values owing to small stocks here and an increase in demand from consuming channels as well as between dealers. London market advancing owing to activity. During past week 20 cases were received at New York.

Mercury—Quoted easy at \$60.00@\$61.00 flask spot with replacement named above these figures. Weak holders are depressing the market at the moment, according to reports. Bichloride named lower at 92c@\$1.07lb. for powdered or crystallized goods, respectively. Calomel also lower at \$1.15lb.

Podophyllin—Named at \$6.00@\$6.25lb. spot by makers, and \$5.50@\$5.75lb. by second hands.

Potassium Permanganate—Demand routine with tendency to accumulation of goods at 14½c@17clb. spot for imported as to seller and quantity, and 15c@15½clb. works for domestic.

Yohimbin Hydrochloride—Sharply lower at \$3.75@ \$4.25 oz. as to quantity.

Dr. Louis Veillon, superintendent of The Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd., at Ruabon, North Wales, paid a visit to the parent company, Monsanto Chemical Works, at St. Louis, recently.

The Graesser-Monsanto Chemical Works, Ltd. are now manufacturing salicylic acid and aspirin in Great Britain, as well as vanillin and saccharin and other Monsanto products.

The Chemists Club will hold a New Year's reception for members and their families at the club house, 52 E. 41st st., on Saturday, Jan. 12, from 4 to 7 p.m.

Steamer President McKinley, which arrived at Seattle, recently, brought ten cases of menthol for S. W. Bridges & Co. and twenty cases for A. G. Cailler.

F. L. McCartney, vice president of Monsanto Chemical Works, paid a visit to the head office of the company. St. Louis, last week.

C. E. DAVIS HEADS CHEMICAL SOCIETY

C. E. Davis, chief chemist of the National Biscuit Co., has been elected chairman of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society for 1924. Mr. Davis succeeds Dr. Charles A. Browne, recently appointed chief of the United States Bureau of Chemistry. P. A. Levene, Rockefeller Institute, was named vice-chairman, and D. H. Killeffer, associate editor of "The Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," secretary-treasurer. The new executive committee is composed of Prof. H. R. Moody, College of the City of New York; Prof. R. R. Renshaw, New York University; Col. Raymond F. Bacon, chief of the Technical Division of the Chemical Warfare Service, A.E.F., and H. B. Faber, consulting chemist.

These councilors were chosen: Prof. Hugh S. Taylor, Princeton University; Profs. Thomas B. Freas, A. W. Thomas and James Kendall, Columbia University; David Wesson, Southern Cotton Oil Co.; B. T. Brooks, Mathieson Alkali Works; Ellwood Hendrick, "Chemical and Metallurgical Engineering"; D. B. Keyes, U. S. Industrial Chemical Co.; Prof. A. E. Hill, New York University; F. R. Eldred, consulting chemist; Prof. H. R. Moody, College of the City of New York; M. H. Ittner, chief chemist of Colgate & Co.; H. B. Lowe, International Exposition Co.; K. G. MacKenzie, chief chemist of the Texas Company; R. P. Rose, U. S. Rubber Co.; Lois Woodford, Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association; C. P. Titus. C. O. Johns, Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, was elected alternate councilor. The membership of the New York Section is now 1,800. The new national president of the Society, Dr. Leo Hendrik Baekeland, is a member of this Section, which has planned an active program for the coming year.

SEEK CHANGE IN ALCOHOL RULES

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington D. C., Jan. 9—The Alcohol Trade Advisory Committee met at the Cosmos Club on Jan. 4 to draft a protest against Regulations 60, as revised. Certain provisions in the revised regulations are not satisfactory to the trade. It is understood that the Treasury Department tentatively had accepted the trade's recommendation to permit the H permit to continue in force without date of expiration unless otherwise revoked. The renewal of these permits annually is a bothersome and unnecessary restriction in the opinion of the trade.

Eastern Magnesia Talc Co., Burlington, Vt., a merger of the Magnesia Talc Co. of Waterbury, the Eastern Talc Co. of Rochester and East Granville, was recently organized under Vermont laws with an authorized capitalization of \$1,500,000. The company will have sales offices in New York and Boston. Freland Jewett is president.

The Perkin Medal will be presented to Frederick M. Becket at a meeting of the Society of Chemical Industry, at the Chemists Club, on Friday evening, Jan. 11. Among the speakers will be Ralph H. McKee, J. H. Critchett, Clinton P. Townsend, Chas. H. Herty, Charles F. Chandler.

Imported diethylbarbituric acid is reported offered under \$4 per pound in New York. This compares with \$7.50 which American makers state is the lowest figure at which they can sell.

Five New England sections of the American Chemical Society will meet at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, on Saturday, Jan. 12.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Drugs, page 141

SPANISH SAFFRON EASIER ON SPOT

Owing to Keen Competition—Low Prices Unwarranted
—Dandelion Root Firm—Russian Cantharides Easier
—Jalap Root Firmer—Senega Root Quiet—Celery
Seed Lower—All Gingers Firm—Vanilla Beans Scarce

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Ginger, Cochin, 5c fb.	Advanced Larkspur Seed, 25c lb. Prickly Ash, 3c lb.
	Declined
Alkanet Root, le fb. Arabic Gum, Powd., 2c fb. Cantharides, Chinese, Pd., Russian, Powd., 15c fb. Celery Seed, le fb. Clover Tops, le fb.	Ergot, 1c fb. Fennel Seed, Frerch, 1c fb.

Tre	nd of t	he Ma	rket			
	-	Last		Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Aconite Root, U.S.P	\$ 50	\$.50	\$.50	\$.40	\$.90	\$.12
Buchu Leaves, Short		.90	.87	1.15	4.00	.85
Cantharides, Russian	1.10	1.25	1.25	2.00	9.00	2.10
Cocculus Indicus	.025/5	.025/	.035/2	.033/2	.85	.03
Ergot, Spanish		.38	.38	.62	4.50	.54
Insect Powder, pure	-65	.65	.65	.70	1.00	.28
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd	2.60	2.60	2.60	1.70	4.50	1.35
Nux Vomica	.05	.05	.05	.07	.143/2	.07
Opium, gum		8.00	8.00	6.75	30.00	5.00
Rhubarb Root, H. D		.34	.34	.45	1.75	.15
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon		1.35	1.35	1.80	6.00	1.50
Wild Cherry Bk., thin nat.	.14	.14	.14	.09	.21	.07
Average	. 1.34	1.35	1.35	1.31	5.28	1.00

Trading in crude drugs, while confined at the moment to actual requirements of consumers, will broaden as the month progresses, according to a leading importer. Inventory taking will probably consume the largest part of the month. Stocks are reported to be none too large for this time of year except in a few items, which, no doubt, can be shaded materially from present quotations. European prices are holding firm and in some cases only small quantities are being offered owing to scarcity caused by recent heavy rains. Supplies are coming out of Russia in larger quantities than for some time. Shipments from the South are along steady lines, and prices are holding firm with few exceptions. The Coast appears quiet with tendency to "stand pat" at former levels.

Spanish saffron has declined owing to competition, although present quotations are said to be too low with respect to replacements. Dandelion root is scarce and goods "to arrive" are held at 32clb. Russian products are easy especially cantharides. Senega root is quiet due to easing off in export demand. Celery seed

is quoted lower. All gingers are firm with tendency to advance. Vanilla beans are becoming more scarce and in most cases dealers here are refusing to quote for shipment.

Aconite Root-Market quoted firm with tendency to higher prices at 48c@50clb. spot as to quantity.

Agar Agar—Quoted easy at \$1.55@\$1.60lb. spot for No. 1, and \$1.40@\$1.50lb. for No. 3. Shipment unchanged and firm. Demand routine. Last week 10 cases were entered at New York.

Alkanet Root-Has declined and now quoted at 6c @61/2clb. spot.

Aloes—Curacao firm and active at 11c@11½clb. spot, and Cape quiet at 9c@10clb. Barbadoes named at 65c @70clb. London quotes Curacao at 60s per cwt.

Anise Seed—Spanish quoted at 15½c@16clb. with some houses holding to 16clb. inside. Demand routine and shipment named above values here. Star at 12c@12½clb.

Arabic Gum—Amber sorts quoted at 12½c@13½clb. spot as to seller and quantity. Powdered lower at 19c @20clb.

Asafoetida—Powdered lower at 47c@48clb. spot, whole at 22c@24clb.

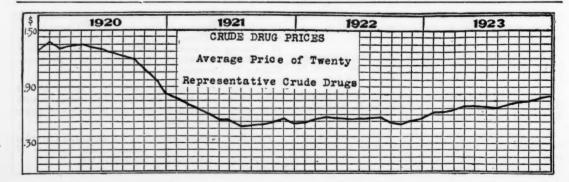
Balsams—Reports are heard from the Coast that little Oregon fir is being offered, and that the only thing that is keeping price down is weak holders on spot. Named at \$1.65@\$1.85 gal. Canadian fir at \$12.80@\$13.00 gal. Tolu quiet though firm at \$2.25@\$2.50lb. spot as to seller and quantity. Reports are heard that as high as \$2.75lb. has been paid.

Cantharides—Russian named lower at \$1.10@\$1.20lb. for whole, and \$1.20@\$1.25lb. for powdered. Chinese easy at \$1.05@\$1.10lb. for whole, and \$1.20@\$1.25lb. for powdered.

Cascara Sagrada—Firm though quiet at 28c@32clb. spot for old bark, and 27c@30clb. for new peel. London has advanced and now quoted at 120s per cwt. for new bark. Landings in London during November amounted to 7 tons or a total of 15 tons for the month, compared with 38 tons in 1922, according to reports.

Clover Tops—Has declined and now quoted at 26c@ 28clb. spot with possibility of doing 25clb. on firm orders.

Dandelion Root—Quoted on spot at 28c@30clb., if procurable. Goods "to arrive" held at 32clb. Offerings from abroad small.



some quarters inside at 30clb.

Ergot-Easier at 35c@37clb. spot. Demand quiet and competition keen for available business.

Ginger-African firm at 16c@17clb. spot with tendency to scarcity as nothing is available for shipment, according to the trade. Cochin higher at 24c@26clb. Jamaica steady at 37c@43clb. as to quality.

Insect Powder-Spot strong at 65c@70clb. as to seller and quantity with flowers for January shipment named at 51clb. c.i.f. New York. Shipment of half closed named at 481/2clb. c.i.f.

Jalap Root-Quoted higher at 36c@38clb. spot for whole as to test, and powdered at 40c@42clb. owing to strength in primary market.

Japan Wax-Spot firm and active at 171/2c@18clb. with shipment named at 1634clb.

Larkspur Seed-Quoted higher at \$1.25@\$1.35lb. spot due to scarcity and strong holders.

Linden Flowers-Quoted lower at 21c@23clb. spot for material without leaves.

Pareira Brava Root-Lower at 15c@16clb. spot.

Prickly Ash Berries-Quoted higher at 16c@17clb.

Saffron Flowers-Spanish named lower due to competition at \$33.00@\$35.00lb. spot. Margin reported small. American at 78c@80clb.

Sarsaparilla Root-Firm at 26c@28clb. spot for Mexican goods, and 61c@65clb. for Honduras. During past week 30 bales of Mexican material were imported at New York.

Senna-Pods easy at 14c@16clb. spot with goods "to arrive" at 12clb. Half leaf named at 181/2c@191/2clb.

Vanilla Beans-Mexican whole quoted nominally at \$10.00@\$12.001b., and cuts at \$7.00@\$7.501b.

Wormseed-American lower at 81/2c@9clb., and Levant firm at \$4.001b.

Edward Plaut, president of Lehn & Fink, Inc., has been nominated to succeed himself as chairman of the Drug and Chemical Section of the New York Board of Trade and Transportation. Mr. Plaut has effected many important changes in the business procedure of the section, among others the custom of holding luncheon meetings to which men of prominence in other fields besides drug and chemical interests are invited as speakers.

Bandits dressed as firemen carried off opium and other narcotics valued at \$100,000 from the store of New York Consolidated Drug Co., 188 Pearl st., New York, on Saturday, Jan. 5, after overpowering two porters.

William E. Swift, brother-in-law of Francis E. Holliday, of National Wholesale Druggists Association, died, on Jan. 2, at Jefferson, O., from pneumonia. He was 74

E. R. Squibb & Sons have filed a judgment for \$2,-019.01 in New York county against Smidt & Cohee, Inc., physicians supplies, New York.

Gum sandarac, new crop, is reported to have been bought up by a New York importer, who says the crop is only about half normal.

Thieves stole ten cases of opium, consigned to McKesson & Robbins, from a Brooklyn pier on the morning of Jan. 2.

Elm Bark-Select named at 29c@31clb. spot with SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH SALESMEN MEET (Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Philadelphia, Jan. 9.—The salesmen and department heads of Smith, Kline & French Co., Philadelphia, met on Dec. 27 and 28 in the rooms of the Travelers' Protective Association at 1212 Walnut st. Thursday, the 27, the men listened to talks by department heads who outlined what was being done and would be done to render more efficient service to customers. The salesmen suggest changes which they believed were essential.

A banquet was held on Thursday evening. C. Mahlon Kline, president of the company, was toastmaster. Dr. E. J. Cattell told the men that they could look forward to an increased prosperity during 1924 instead of a period of business depression which was being prophesied in some quarters. The men were also greeted by J. C. Buck, vice president of Smith, Kline & French

At Friday's meeting speakers were present from Eli Lilly Co., Dunn Pen Co., Welch's Grape Juice Co., Lasker & Bernstein, The Western Co. and the Davol Rubber Co.

DRUACHEM CLUB VOTES NEW QUARTERS

Although a motion of confidence for the program of the location committee of the Druachem Club, New York, was unanimously adopted at a special meeting held Jan. 3, a questionnaire is now being sent out to all members for their approval of the plan to take over new and larger quarters. The new proposed quarters are those formerly occupied by the Optical Club on John st., in the center of the downtown New York chemical district. The latter organization has moved to the Grand Central District.

INCREASE IN PRESCRIPTION WRITING

An increase in prescription writing by physicians in the United States, averaging some 520,000 daily, is having a decided influence on the type of demand for pharmaceutical products, according to facts brought out at a recent convention of salesmen of the Abbott Laboratories, Chicago. At the estimated rate about nine million prescriptions a year are filled in this country with standard pharmaceutical products.

DOW OFFERS NEW ACETYLSALICYLIC

(Special to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Midland, Mich., Jan. 9-Granulated acetylsalicylic acid, containing ten per cent of starch, for direct feeding to the tablet-making machines, is now being offered by the Dow Chemical Co. The company claims the elimination of deterioration resulting from moist granulation, and better finished tablets. Price for the new product is announced at 691/2c per pound.

Treasury decision 3470 provides that applicants who, or before Jan. 1, 1924, have not received their 1924 permit renewals to handle alcohol shall before Jan. 15 forward by registered mail to the Prohibition Commissioner at Washington a sworn statement in the form of a letter notifying the Commissioner of the failure to receive a renewal, at the same time sending to the local Prohibition Director a copy of the letter, citing its registration number. The 1923 permits of all applicants who comply with T. D. 3470 are thus automatically renewed and will continue in force until 1924 permits are issued or their issuance is formally refused, if for any reason their applications are rejected.

Offers of African gingers for shipment are scarce, while new crop Cochin gingers are lower, according to H. P. Herrfeldt & Co., New York, brokers.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils, 145, Aromatic Chemicals 146

OIL EUCALYPTUS SCARCE AND FIRMER

Supplies for Shipment Also Advancing—Oil Cassia Lower—Oil Celery Higher—Oil Citronella Active— Oil Spike Lavender Higher—Oil Linaloe Scarce—Oil Wormseed Firm—Musk Ambrette Higher

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK (Stocks in First Hands)

Ad	vanced		
Celery, \$1.50 lb.		Acetate,	
Eucalyptus, Drums, 5c lb. Lavender, Spike, 10c lb.		Acetate,	

Oil Anise, U.S.P., 2½c fb. Oil Cassia, Redistilled, 15c fb. Sakatol, \$1.00 Jz.

			Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Oil Bergamot	\$2.67	\$2.75	\$2.90	\$3.00	\$7.00	\$5.00
Oil Citronella, Ceylon		.95	1.00	.57	.92	.60
Oil Cloves		2.50	2.50	1.70	3.70	1.40
Oil Lemon, Italian		.72	.75	.65	1.70	2.00
Oil Peppermint, Nat		3.25	3.25	3.00	9.00	2.25
Oil Sandalwood, E. I		6.75	7.00	7.00	13.00	5.25
Oil Sassafras, Artif		.38	.38	.42	1.00	.26
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P		1.50	1.50	1.40	5.13	1.50
Coumarin	4 .00.00	4.50	4.50	4.00	31.00	3.10
Methyl Salicylate, Cans	.47	.47	.47	.57	1.00	.90
Vanillin		.50	.40	.45	.95	.20
Average	2.20	2.20	2.23	2.03	6.83	2.05

Out-of-town buying has caused considerable activity, in the market, according to several houses. The general opinion is that January will see a gradual expansion of demand, but on a limited scale only, with conditions pointing to February as the logical time when buying will broaden out. During 1923 essential oil prices gradually advanced and the high point of the year came in December. The steady advances were started by consumers coming into the market for large supplies and drawing heavily from stocks held here, and owing in part to high priced replacement goods reaching this market. Stocks, as a rule, are none too heavy, except in one or two items. The country remains firm for shipment, while the Continent has eased off in a few cases in order to move goods.

Oil eucalyptus has advanced and is now quoted at 75c to 85clb., as to quantity and seller. Oil cassia is being freely offered from abroad. Oil celery is sharply higher. Little oil spike lavender is being offered from Spain. The country remains firm on oil wormseed. Musk ambrette is higher owing to scarcity here and abroad.

Essential Oils

Oil Almond—Bitter quoted steady at \$3.25@\$3.75lb. spot for U.S.P. goods, and \$3.50@\$.75lb. for ffPA material.

Oil Amber—Rectified steady at 90c@\$1.00lb. spot with tendency to easier figures.

Oil Anise—Supplies are still accumulating here. Quoted lower at 40c@45clb. spot for U.S.P. material, and 38c@40clb. for technical goods. Last week saw 8 drums entered at New York.

Oil Bay—Quoted at \$2.50@\$2.60lb. spot. During past week 12 cases were entered at New York.

Oil Bergamot—Coppers steady at \$2.75@\$2.901b. spot. Demand at the moment quiet. London quoting 12s 6d per pound for 37 to 39 l.a.

Oil Bois de Rose—Firm and scarce at \$3.25@\$3.501b, spot with tendency to higher figures. Little material coming forward to replace spot sales. London naming 13s 6d per pound.

Oil Cajuput—Native reported in demand at 80c@85c lb. spot.

Oil Camphor—Japanese white easy at 13c@15clb. spot in drums, and 13½c@15clb. in cases.

Oil Caraway—Spot quoted at \$8.25@\$8.50lb. with replacements named inside at \$8.50lb. laid down in New York. Reports are heard from Holland that seed is scarce and present supplies will in all probability not last until next harvest in August.

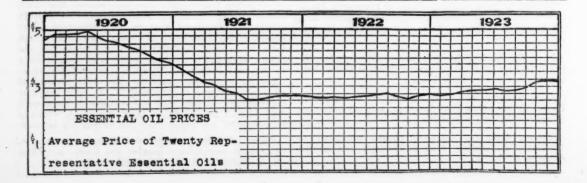
Oil Cardamom—Firm at \$30.00@\$33.00lb. spot as to quantity.

Oil Cassia—Redistilled has eased off again and now quoted at \$2.50@\$2.70lb. spot as to seller, and natural at \$1.75@\$1.85lb. Easier offerings are heard from abroad. Demand here quiet at the moment. Last week 4 drums were entered at New York.

Oil Cedar Wood-Firm and active at 28c@30clb. spot.

Oil Celery—Quoted higher at \$10.50@\$11.00lb. spot owing to strength in seed.

Oil Citronella—Ceylon firm at 95c@\$1.00lb. spot for drums, and \$1.00@\$1.10lb. for tins. Last week saw 11 drums entered at New York. No complaints have been heard in regard to quality of oil that has been coming into this market lately. Java active at \$1.05@\$1.10lb. in drums, and \$1.10@\$1.15 in tins.



Oil Cloves—Steady at \$2.50@\$2.60lb. spot in cans. Last week 20 cases were imported at New York from Hamburg.

Oil Eucalyptus—Has sharply advanced and now quoted at 75clb. spot in drums, and 80c@85clb. in cases owing to scarcity here and abroad. Last week saw 15 cases and 18 drums imported at New York.

Oil Geranium—Bourbon steady at \$7.00@\$7.50lb. spot, and Algerian at \$7.50@\$8.00lb.

Oil Juniper Berries—Firm at \$1.25@\$1.35lb. spot. During past week 12 cases were entered at New York.

Oil Lavender—Spike has advanced and now quoted at 80c@85clb. spot owing to scarcity here and abroad.

Oil Lemon—Italian easy at 72c@85clb. spot, and American at 70c@75clb.

Oil Linaloe—Scarce with higher tendencies at \$2.60@ \$2.7515, spot.

Oil Orange—Sweet West Indian firm at \$2.35@\$2.45 lb. spot with replacements about equal to quotations here. Italian easy at \$3.00@\$3.25lb. in spite of firmness abroad. American at \$2.80@\$2.85lb.

Oil Peppermint—Country still holding firm with difficulty to shade \$3.25@\$3.35lb. spot for natural, and \$3.50 @\$3.60lb. for redistilled. London naming a firm market at 15s 6d per pound.

Oil Sandalwood—Easy at \$6.75@\$6.90lb. spot in spite of recent cables from London stating that forward contracts for Mysore oil have been withdrawn.

Oil Wormseed—Firm on spot at \$7.00@\$7.501b.
Oil Ylang Ylang—Manila steady at \$28.00@\$35.001b.
spot. Last week 2 cases were imported at New York.

Aromatic Chemicals

Buying during past week has been limited to routine needs only with possibilities of a renewal in activity during the month.

Geranyl Acetate—Quoted higher at \$6.50@\$7.00lb. spot.

Linalyl Acetate-Firmer at \$8.00@\$9.50lb. spot.

Methyl Salicylate—Firm with apparent reduction in resale stocks. First hands quoting 45c@47clb. as to quantity. Resales at 44c@45clb.

Musk Ambrette—Quoted higher at \$15@\$16lb., if pro-

Musk Ketone-Firmer at \$3.75@\$4.00lb. spot.

Skatol—Market has eased off and now quoted at \$8.00 @\$9.00 oz. spot.

Tolu Balsam—Firm though quiet at \$2.25@\$2.50lb. spot, with tendency to scarcity.

The Tin Market

Tin—Has advanced over last week and now quoted as follows: Straits at 47.25clb.; standard at 47.12½clb.; and 90 per cent at 46.62½clb. spot.

Advances in the group of floral essences were not numerous during December and the sharply higher prices of the last three months have ceased with the exception of one or two items, according to "The American Perfumer," which says in part: "Prices abroad are still high, but as is usual when new goods actually come forward and are offered for sale, the preliminary asking prices are now seen to have been somewhat inflated by the opinions of the holders. Of course, items like lavender, which are in exceptionally short crop, will be high and will advance still further, but rose, geranium, and neroli seem to have reached the peak and may be expected to be no better than firm, if indeed, they do not begin to show some weakness in the near future."

ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES ADVANCE

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Milan, Italy, Jan. 1—In the case of sweet orange and bergamot oil the fluctuations in price continued until Nov. 20 when an advance took place. Bergamot oil declined after Nov. 25. The price of old lemon juice fell about Nov. 19, and the loss was not regained until the first days of December. Mandarine oil declined in the first few days of November, remaining after this unchanged till Nov. 26, when it began to advance. Price changes during November and December follow:

Nov. 5	Nov. 26	Dec. 3	Dec. 10
Lire	Lire	Lire	Lire
Sweet orange110-115	115-120	122-130	125-132
Bitter orange105-115	103-110	108-118	108-117
Bergamot oil136-140	134-139	135-141	132-136
Lemon juice 31-32	29-32	30-32	30-32.50
Mandarine285-290	285-290	285-305	290-350

Quotations for other essential oils were as follows per kilo: Angelica root, lire 1,000; angelica seeds, lire 1,295; anis, lire 50; arnica flowers, lire 3,000; absynth, lire 249.50; Bay S. Thomas, lire 350; Basilicum, lire 350; Roman chamomiles, lire 2,500; Ceylon cinnamon, lire 380; Ceylon citronella, lire 48; Burma citronella, lire 64.75; Ceylon cloves, lire 355; African geranium, lire 379; sandal wood, lire 399; Lemongrass, lire 60; pressed Calabrian lime juice, lire 71; Piedmontese peppermint, lire 180; Italian rose, lire 3,800; French rosemary, lire 24; Italian rosemary, lire 23; mustard seed, lire 250; ylang ylang, lire 800.

The following prices were made for the natural essences of flowers: Clove flowers, lire 4,800; jessamine, lire 9,500 to 20,000; mimosa, lire 455 to 750; musk, lire 900 to 1,400; daffodil, lire 3,500 to 10,500; May rose, lire 3,000 to 4,800; tuberose, lire 5,500 to 15,000; Parma violet, lire 40,000; Victoria violet, lire 16,000; absolute iris, lire 4,900 to 5,000.

During the first nine months of 1923 Italy imported essential oils, perfumery and soaps valued 25,002,610 lire; and exported the same products to the value of 48,493,-090 lire.

PRICE CHANGES IN SICILIAN OILS

(Special Correspondence to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Catania, Sicily, Jan. 1—The demand for essential oils is active, and sellers maintain prices. Exports are fair, despite the continual fluctuations in foreign exchange that prevent any clear idea of the exact dollar or shilling equivalent of lire quotations. The following price changes are noted in December compared with November:

	November Lire	December Lire
Lemon juice	6.70-7.00	7.50-7.60
Sweet orange	30-32	. 35-36
Bitter orange	23-27	27-28
Mandarine	79-85	79-80
Bergamot oil	35-41	38-39

The price of old and new lemon juice continued to advance all through the month of November and this was also the case with sweet and bitter orange oils. New mandarine oil fell in price after the first week of November, while the old product advanced in price continually. New bergamot oil declined in price, while the old product advanced.

Richard Hudnut, New York, toilet preparations, recently held a five-day sales convention at the Hotel Astor, attended by about sixty salesmen.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs and Chemicals, page 149

JAPANESE GINGER HIGHER IN LONDON

Indian Products Advancing Owing to Higher Rupee Exchange Rate—Contracts for Future Shipments of Mysore Sandalwood Oll Withdrawn—Menthol Higher for Shipment

(Special Cable to DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Jan. 9.—Trading in fine chemicals continues quiet. Menthol for forward shipment has been advanced 5 shillings. Higher prices are asked for Cartagena ipecac. A scarcity in Japanese ginger has caused some excitement and prices are advancing with 90 shillings per hundredweight now quoted. Cochin ginger is unchanged

Froducts from India are higher owing to the advance in the exchange rate for the rupee. Contracts for future shipments of Mysore sandalwood oil have been with-

drawn.

Coal-tar derivatives including carbolic acid are cheaper. Industrial chemicals and medicinal products are unchanged, but firm at the beginning of the new year.

London, Jan. 1. (By Mail)—Fine chemical prices are fully maintained and several have further advanced in value. Cascara is fully £5 per ton up on the week. Cape aloes are easier, but Curacao are steady. Jalap is in better demand owing to the Mexican troubles. Both mercury and menthol have moved in buyers' favor. Benzaldehyde is decidedly dearer and bromides are again very steady. Senega is firmer in sympathy with higher c.i.f. quotations by cable from the United States. Peppermint oil in tins is in good demand at higher rates and close up to the fresh advance quoted forward from New York. Carbolic acid crystals have slightly given way further in the absence of demand. Heavy chemicals, although quiet, are fairly well maintained.

Acetanilid is higher at 4s per lb.

Bromides—Ammonium, 9d per 1b.; Potassium crystals and granulated, 8½d to 9d per 1b.; Sodium crystals and granulated 9d per 1b.

Senega spot 3s per 1b. forward 3s 2d c.i.f.

Cascara sagrada new 120s per cwt., matured 130s to 135s, spot stocks are low.

Jalap V.C. 1s 10d to 2s per 1b. according to test. Aloes, Cape 35s to 40s per cwt., Curacao good livery fracture 90s per cwt.

Carbolic acid crystals 39°-40° 11d per lb. in large packing.

Cartons of American manufacture used as containers of Canadian goods intended for export to British possessions must bear not only an indication of the Canadian origin of the products, such as "Made in Canada," but also the words "Cartons Made in the U.S.A." printed below, according to a recent decision by the Department of Customs and Excise at Ottawa. This is of particular interest to American concerns with branch factories in Canada, which use cartons made in the United States as containers for goods exported from their Canadian factories to British possessions.

The Transvaal Commercial Bank will open a branch at Cape Town, according to Consul G. K. Donald, Johannesburg.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE Par Cur	
Great Britain (pound sterling)\$4.836	\$4.29
France (franc)	.048
Italy (lira)	.042
Germany (mark) per hundred	
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred20.30	.029
Poland (marks) per bundred	.0001
Japan (yen)	.451
Holland (guilder)	.377
Spain (peseta)	.127
Belgium (franc)	.043
Switzerland (franc)	.174
Sweden (crown)	.264
Denmark (crown)	.175
Argentina (peso)	-320
Brazil (milreis)	.100
China (Silver dollar-Hongkong)	.511
(Tael-Shanghai, silver) 1.082	.715
(Tael-Peking, silver) 1.150	.7

Sulfur is quoted at Catania, Sicily, as follows, per 100 kilos: Refined sulfur in blocks, lire 54.50; sublimed sulfur, lire 71.50, raw ground sulfur, lire 55; refined ground sulfur, lire 63; ventilated sulfur, lire 74. All prices are for goods on board ship, or in the station of Catania, sacks being calculated as sulfur. Prices at Milan, per 100 kilos, are as follows: Double refined sulfur (Montecatini, Poggi, Astengo), lire 95 to 96; sieved sulfur lire 104 to 105; sublimed sulfur, lire 100 to 104; sulfur blocks, lire 72 to 74.

Dr. Arnold Rechberg, German industrialist and director in the German Potash Syndicate, has offered a Reparation plan to France involving the acceptance by the French Government of shares in German industries of a total value of 25 billion gold marks. Herr Rechberg's offer is not authorized by the German Government, but is believed to be the plan approved by German industrialists including Stinnes.

Dye & Chemical Co. of Canada, Ltd., Kingston, Ont., will build a modern factory for the manufacture of dyes, textile and other chemicals. The plant will be the first of its kind in Canada and \$2,000,000 will be put into the project. Ratepayers have been called upon to vote on a by-law to give the company a waterfront site and exemption from taxes for ten years. Dr. F. G. Atack will head the new corporation.

Foreign Trade Opportunities

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases

Commodity	Number	City
Chemicals	8729	Bristol
Chemicals		Lima,
Paints and varnishes		Bomba
Pyroxylin plastic	8749	Vienna
Varnishes	8763	Prague
Drug specialties	8726	Toront
Drugs, toilet articles, 1		
fumes, and drug sundi		Bristol
Drugs and propriet	arv	
medicines		Bomba
Perfumes and toilet	re-	
quisites	8693	Bomba
Toilet articles		Buiten

City and Country or Agency
Bristol, EnglandAgency Lima, PeruAgency
Bombay, IndiaAgency Vienna, AustriaPurchase Prague, CzechoslovPurchase Toronto, CanadaAgency
Bristol, EnglandAgency
Bombay, IndiaAgency
Bombay, IndiaAgency Buitenzorg, JavaAgency

AMERICAN EXPORTERS CRITICISED

British Importers Object to Method of Quoting Prices for Shipments Abroad

American manufacturing exporters are criticised by a London importer in a letter published recently, in "Anglo-American Trade," published by the American Chamber of Commerce in London. He says:

"To those who are engaged in importing from the U. S. A. it is difficult to understand why American manufacturing exporters continue to quote prices for their goods delivered to various points within their country other than f.o.b. vessel, New York (or other port). And to those who reflect upon this attitude it is inconceivable that a practice should be continued

which is harmful to exporters' interests.

"On this side of the Atlantic f.o.b. invariably refers to putting on board export steamer free. The term f.o.r. is used when goods are delivered free to railway wagon at merchant's siding or railway depot. terms f.o.b. and f.o.r. then leave no room for ambiguity, and it is to be regretted that American exporters do not use them It is true that many American manufacturers quote f.o.b. cars, New York (or other port), but there are occasions when the word Cars is omitted, in which case the foreign buyer should understand Cars is meant and not Vessel; assuming the latter will certainly mean a disappointment. And when the word Cars is used it is misunderstood by buyers who are not acquainted with American export terms. Here is a case in point: A buyer here had \$9.50 advanced on the bill of lading for cartage in New York. He asked if he should apply to the s.s. company or the exporter for a refund. It was pointed out that he had bought f.o.b. cars, New York, and the meaning of this had to be explained to him. This buyer does a considerable amount of export business, selling f.o.b. London (or Liverpool), which means on board vessel. Export business on the basis of delivery to railroad terminal is inconceivable to him.

Quotations are made f.o.b. factory with freight allowed to seaboard or f.o.b. factory with freight prepaid to New York: both really mean f.o.b. cars, New York. Quotations are also made f.a.s. vessel, New York. What is the difference between this and f.o.b. vessel? When the weight of the package is within the hoisting capacity of the ship's tackle there is no difference. If shipment is made through a s.s. agent a charge is made for the

bill of lading. That is all.

"Foreign buyers, whose consignments are less than carload lots simply have to pay whatever they are charged for handling from railroad terminal to s.s. pier and run the risk of having their goods warehoused. Warehousing may be necessary at times, but the probability is that if it was at the exporters' ex-

pense steps would be taken to avoid it.

"Delays frequently occur in transit from inland points to seaboard. The foreign buyer receives advice of dispatch from the factory and, after waiting due time for the bill of lading, has to start cabling for the consignment to be traced. When the manufacturer has sold f.o.b. cars, New York, and on open account, he is generally satisfied to have the railway receipt; but if he sold f.o.b. vessel, New York, his shipping department would expect a copy of the ocean bill of lading, and if it did not reach them within a reasonable time they would communicate with the s.s. company. This would go far to avoid delays in transit.

"Foreign buyers are justified in expecting manufacturing exporters to see to it that goods are delivered to seaboard with the utmost dispatch and with the least expense. It is to exporters' advantage to see that transport charges within their own country are held down as low as possible, and the best way of doing this is to put their goods f.o.b. vessel.

"It would be difficult to imagine a German manufacturer quoting f.o.b. cars, Berlin, or a Belgian manufacturer f.o.b. cars, Liege, with freight allowance to Antwerp. They would quote f.o.b. vessel, Hamburg, or Antwerp, and the probability is they would quote c.i.f. London, or New York.

"All export business here is done either f.o.b. vessel,

British port, or c.i.f. buyers' port."

Royalty provisions of the alkali mining regulations of Canada have been changed, as a result of representations made by T. M. Molloy, commissioner of Labor and Industries for the Province of Saskatchewan, and cannot now exceed 25 cents per ton with the maximum value of the unrefined product at the point of production fixed at \$2.00 per ton, the royalty being 12½ per cent of the selling value of the salt. Formerly royalties were based upon the selling value of the salts or brine in their natural state and owing to market fluctuations producers were unable to determine their royalties in advance. Six deposits in Saskatchewan show quantities of approximately 20,000,000 tons of sodium sulfate.

The only mine in Austria producing arsenical pyrites, at present is the Gewerkschaft Rathousberg, of Nockstein, Salzburg, says Vice-Consul Christian M. Ravindal at Vienna, in a report to the Department of Commerce. Its managing director, Dr. Imhof, states that 18 per cent of the concentrates of the gold and silver mining district is arsenic. The smelting of these ores is done by the Germanystate Smelting Works, of Frieberg, Germany. Austria for some time has been on the lookout for foreign capital to establish an Austrian smelting plant.

Medicinal herbs and insects used in the preparation of medicines may be exported only after examination by the Royal Hungarian Medicinal Herb Experimental Station, by a recent decree published in the Official Gazette, says Consul General George Horton, Budapest. If the quality and purity of the goods are adequate, the packages will be sealed by the Station and provided with a certificate from the Royal Hungarian Medicinal and Industrial Herb Trade Bureau of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Sales made by the Chilean Nitrate Association for current year's delivery (July, 1923, to June, 1924) exceed 1,470,000 tons, and the estimate for whole nitrate year is now 2,300,000 tons, compared with 2,073,000 tons in preceding year. Exports in 1921 were 1,100,000 tons, in 1920, a bumper year, 2,760,000 tons, and in 1919 only 905,000 tons. Germany was formerly Chile's best customer, taking 1,000,000 tons.

The British Dyestuff Licensing Committee received 620 applications for licenses during November from merchants and importers. Of these, 558 (ninety per cent) were disposed of within seven days of receipt as follows: Granted, 433; referred to British makers of similar products, 119; referred to reparation supplies available, 40; outstanding Nov. 30, 28.

Ceramic Chemical Metals, Ltd., a new Canadian chemical company, will soon begin the manufacture of a product, the nature of which has not been made public, but which is expected to eliminate the cotton boll weevil. A plant will be constructed near Bridesburg, Ont., which will cost \$75,000.

PROCESS FOR MAKING CRUDE RUBBER DEVELOPED IN NEW YORK LABORATORY

The Latex is Sprayed in a Tower, the Moisture Removed by Hot Air, and a Dry, Spongy Product is Formed at the Bottom of the Unit—Process is Continuous

A scientific process for the manufacture of crude rubber is described by Ernest Hopkinson, of New York, in a letter to the American Chemical Society. He says the process was developed in the New York laboratory of a large rubber company, after three years' experiments which showed that it is possible to make rubber by spraying the latex. The product, known as sprayed rubber, is said to be both cheaper and better than that of the natives and may increase the world's rubber supply. An experimental tower for manufacture has been erected in New Durham, N. J., shiploads of the sap, which looks like milk, being brought in tanks from Sumatra where other plants are being built. The method is described as follows:

"The apparatus used is known as the disk spray. In this process the latex is allowed to flow on to a rapidly revolving, horizontally mounted disk, from which it is thrown in an umbrella-shaped spray or mist

"The disk is located at the top of a tower, generally of the shape of a hollow pyramid, and the fine spray of rubber globules falling through the hot air or gas settles on the bottom of the unit as a dry, creamy white, spongy mass, which has approximately one-third

into a heated current of air or inert gas.

the apparent density of ordinary crepe rubber
"A current of heated air is forced in at the top of the
tower and escapes at the outer edge of the bottom of
the unit, carrying the moisture with it. The rubber
globules are dried almost instantly and the rubber shows
no harmful effect whatever from heat required for
evaporation.

"The heat is supplied from an oil-burning furnace and the temperature at the entrance and exit of the spray unit is easily and carefully controlled. The capacity of the spray unit is from 600 to 800 pounds of dry evaporated rubber per hour, varying with the total solid content of the latex used.

"This process of making rubber is continuous since the bottom of the unit consists of a movable platform by means of which the dry, spongy rubber is easily removed. The rubber, which is creamy white when deposited, takes on the appearance of light brown crepe."

The new product, it is claimed, is uniform in quality, ages well in cured stocks, gives high tensile strength, cures quickly, and is of broad application in the manufacturing of rubber goods. In many cases a tensile strength in excess of 4,000 pounds per square inch has been attained. Effective application, the report says, has been made to tire treads carcass compounds, inner tubes, soles, heels, belt covers, cements, and rubber goods generally.

Zinc-tin and zinc-tin-aluminum solders have been found by the Bureau of Standards to give the best results as an aluminum solder. Most metals, except magnesium, form electrolytic cells with aluminum in the presence of moisture and accelerate corrosion of the aluminum. Magnesium disintegrates too rapidly in presence of moisture to be utilized. Soldered joints of aluminum should be protected against corrosion by a paint or varnish.

The chlorination building of Commonwealth Chemical Corp., of New York, located at Newark, N. J., was recently damaged by fire. The loss was \$15,000, covered by insurance.

Books of Trade Interest

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMISTRY. By, Samuel P. Sadtler, Ph.D., LL.D., past president of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers and Louis J. Mathos, Ph.D., member of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers. Fifth Edition. 691 pages, 8vo. J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia, 1923.

The increased recognition accorded to the chemical industry because of its services in the World War, and its present development as a factor in national commercial life, lead one to believe that this work in its present revised form will find more uses than ever before. The book covers the subjects of textile fibres, both vegetable and animal; coal-tar distillation and its products; dyes, both artificial and natural; together with bleaching, dyeing and textile printing.

DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS IN APPLIED CHEMISTRY. By Frank L. Hitchcock, Ph.D., and Clark S. Robinson, S.M., of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. 110 pages, 8 vo. John Wiley & Sons, New York. 1923.

This, book teaches mathematics in a form readily assimilated by chemists and chemical engineers.

THE NEW WORLD OF LABOR. By Sherwood Eddy. 216 pages 8vo. George H. Doran Co., New York, 1923.

This work is full of human interest and gives a wide survey of the industrial situation and labor conditions in America, China, Japan, India, Russia, Great Britain, Germany, France, and Italy.

MANUAL OF CHEMISTRY. By W. Simon, Ph.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons of Baltimore, and Daniel Base. Ph.D., Maryland College of Pharmacy, Department of the University of Maryland, Baltimore. Twelfth Edition. Fiftyfive Illustrations. 667 pages, 8vo. Lea & Febiger. New York. 1923.

Section I deals with the fundamental properties of matter and heat. Section II tells of general chemistry which falls into two subdivisions, namely, metals and non-metals. Section III is devoted to analytical chemistry, while Section IV treats of organic chemistry.

HANDBOOK OF CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS. By Chemical Rubber Publishing Co., Cleveland, O. Ninth Edition. 800 pages, 8vo. The Plimpton Press, Norwood, Mass. 1922.

The general features and scheme of arrangement, which have received extensive endorsement in former editions, have been retained. The table of physical constants of organic compounds has been reset and data for about one thousand added. The section on viscosity has been entirely rewritten and enlarged.

ORGANIC SYNTHESIS. By Hans Thacher Clarke and other contributors. Volume III. 104 pages, 8vo. John Wiley & Sons, New York. 1923.

The most convenient laboratory methods for preparing various substances in one-half pound to five-pound lots are given, these processes being adaptable, as far as possible, to large scale development.

A COURSE IN GENERAL CHEMISTRY. By William C. Bray, of University of California and Wendell M. Latimer. 148 pages, 8vo. The MacMillan Co., New York. 1923.

This work has been selected and arranged with the idea of so interlocking the theoretical and experimental parts that each supports the other in the final structure.

PROBLEMS IN OFFICE PRACTICE AND BUSINESS STYLE.

By Harold Strumpf, B.A., Special Instructor at College of the
City of New York. 260 pages, 8vo. Gregg Publishing Co.,
New York. 1922.

The office worker is not the product of chance. To prepare him for the office a training must be given which will supply him with the necessary experience and shorten his period of apprenticeship.

Chemicals for Consuming Industries

Heavy Chemicals, pages 124-126, Fine Chemicals 122, Fatty Oils 138

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS RECEDE SLOWLY

Continued Limited Demand From Consuming Industries Brings Pressure of Adequate Stocks on Prices-Some "Feelers" Out for Stocks for Feb. Forward Shipment -A Few Cheap Buys At Current Prices

Prices of chemicals for textile, rubber, paper, glass, leather, fertilizer, and allied uses, have continued to recede slowly over the past week, a continuation of the downward movement which started last May. Of course, exceptions such as bleaching powder, caustic potash, sal ammoniac, bean and castor oils, olive foots, tartaric acid, denatured alcohols, and one or two others, have shown strength, but the general trend, nevertheless, has been downward. Stocks of most chemicals are adequate to supply consumers' needs, and with demand at a minimum, pressure on prices is not unusual. In spite of reported inventory activity in many consuming plants, some "feelers" are reported in the trade for chemicals for shipment during February and forward. At prices ruling today, disinterested chemical brokers state that they believe some products on the list are cheap buys for consumption during the next

Leather Chemicals

	nd of t	Last	rket Last Month			Pre- War
Acid. Acetic, 28%	\$3.38	\$3.38	\$3.38	\$3.171/29	17.00	\$1.50
Acid, Formic, 90%	.121/2	.123/2	.121/2	.16	1.50%	.07
Acid, Lactic, 22% dark	.041/2	.043/	.041/2	.041/2	.07	.02
Potassium Bichromate	.091/2	.091/	.091/2	.10	.65	.063
Epsom Salt, tech	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.70	3.75	1.00
Sodium Prussiate, Imp	.111/2					.18
Soda Ash, 58% wks		1.38		1.45	4.10	.69
Sodium Bichromate	.071/8	.071/2			.45	.043/4
Sodium Hyposulfite				3.00	3.75	1.30
Sodium Sulfide, 60% wks	.033/2	.031/2	.031/2	.041/2	.101/4	.021/4
A	200	000	090	000	2 267	520
Average	.980	.980	.980	.998	3.267	.528

With the exception of one or two commodities prices of leather chemicals and tanning materials are holding at recent levels. Demand is more or less routine with , at 10%c@11clb. in small quantities.

consumers taking minimum quantities on contract and following a conservative procedure in current buying. Seasonal duliness and inventory taking have curtailed consumption. Formic acid is much stronger and importers are quoting higher prices. Oils are practically all in a stronger position. Castor oil, neatsfoot oil, linseed oil, are higher. Cod oil is in limited supply but demand is slow. Sumac leaves are scarce and of poor quality with prices tending upward.

Acid, Acetic-Consumption has been along seasonal lines with no large volume of business reported. Prices are steady with makers quoting 28 per cent at \$3.38@ \$3.63 in barrels; 56 per cent, \$6.75@\$7.00; 70 per cent. \$8.38@\$8.63; glacial, \$12.78@\$13.53.

Acid, Formic-Supplies have been more difficult to obtain from abroad and in view of the present demand prices have been advanced to 13clb. for the 90 per cent material; 85 per cent named at 12clb. Imports at New York last week were 180 carbovs.

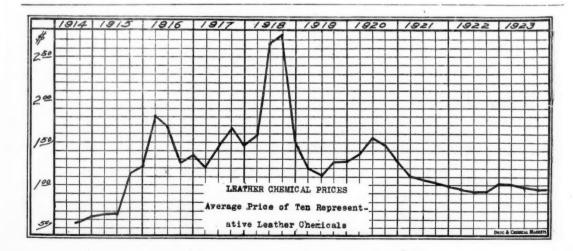
Acid, Lactic-Makers are enjoying a steady volume of business at unchanged prices. Dark 22 per cent at 41/2c@5clb; light, 51/2c@6clb.; 44 per cent, dark, 91/2c@ 10clb. and light, 111/2c@12clb.; 66 per cent, dark, 141/2c @15clb. and light, 25c@30clb.

Arsenic-Quoted at 15c@151/2clb. for red sulfide.

Epsom Salt-The market is quiet with occasional sales passing. Prices are holding at \$1.80@\$2.00 for domestic technical and \$2.10@\$2.50 for U.S.P. material. Imported quoted at \$1.00@\$1.10 for technical and \$2.00@ \$2.25 for U.S.P.

Extracts-No marked activity can be determined though routine business for small quantities is passing regularly. Prices are holding at recent levels. Archil, 15c@19clb.; chestnut, 134c@2clb.; culbear, 16c@17clb.; cutch, 43/4c@51/4clb.; fustic, crystals, 20c@22clb., and liquid, 10c@11clb.; gambier, 81/2c@9clb.; hematine, 11c @12clb. and crystals, 14c@20clb.; hypernic, 15c@16clb.; niyrobalans, 4½clb.; quebracho, 3c@4clb.; sumac, 7c@

Formaldehyde-Supplies are plentiful and prices easy



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Oils—Vegetable and animal oils are stronger and higher prices are being quoted in some items. Castor oil has been advanced to 15clb. for No. 1 and 14½clb. for No. 3. Linseed oil is higher at 91c in carlots. Neatsfoot oil quoted higher at 11½clb. for extra and 14¾clb. for pure. Newfoundland cod is quiet at the moment at 66c@72c per gallon. Refined menhaden oils are steady at 66c@67c for light strained and 67c@69c gal. for yellow bleached.

Potassium Bichromate—Makers report a steady volume of business with prices holding at 9½c@9¾clb. as to seller and quantity.

Potassium Titanium Oxalate-Firm at 28c@30clb.

Potassium Prussiate—Domestic material is offered at 23clb. on spot and 21clb. for shipment. Imported quoted at 22c@23clb. Red named at 45c@48clb.

Soda Ash—Deliveries on contracts for this year have begun in moderate volume but a steady increase is expected during the early part of the year. Contracts placed indicate a volume of business comparable with that of last year. Prices are firm with contracts named at \$1.38 for 58 per cent in carlots of bags at works. Dealers named small lots at \$2.04@\$2.19 delivered in bags and \$2.29@\$2.44 in barrels.

Soda, Caustic—The outlook for the coming year is reported good with contract business practically all placed and shipment beginning to proceed regularly. Contract prices are named at \$3.10 in carlots of solid 76 per cent in drums at works. Dealers' prices for small lots are \$3.76@\$3.91 delivered.

Sodium Prussiate—Some trading was reported though activity has been mainly along contract lines recently. Imported prices are reported at 11½c@12clb. while domestic sellers quote 12½clb. delivered.

Sodium Sulfide—Buying has been along routine lines and limited to immediate requirements. Prices are holding at recent levels with solid 60 per cent at 3½c @4clb. and broken at 4½c@5clb. Crystals are named at 2c@23½clb.

RISING USE OF FOREIGN TANSTUFFS MAY CAUSE CO-OPERATIVE BUYING

Legislative Action As Protection for American Tanner Suggested in Tanning Materials Survey—Gives Tanstuffs Statistics for 1922

To offset the control of vegetable tanstuffs by foreign monopolies, the Hide and Leather Division, Department of Commerce, in the "Tanning Materials Survey," just published, recommends legislative action to permit American importers to form associations for co-operative buying. The survey calls for experiments to determine whether sumac and wattle bark can be grown on a commercial scale in the U. S. If a leading position in the world's leather industry is to be maintained, the American supply of tannins must be saved from depletion, and new production encouraged by legislation to insure eventual independence from foreign monopolies.

With the lessened importance of oak and hemlock, combined with the chestnut blight of the past ten years, the survey states there has naturally been a rising demand for foreign tanstuffs of high tannin content. Quebracho, wattle bark, mangrove bark, sumac, divi divi, valonia, and myrobalans are the chief products of foreign origin covered in the report. The Southwest is recommended for American wattle production, a 200,000 acre tract in seven years completely replacing the present American consumption of oak and hemlock barks, the report holds. Sicilian type sumac might be

grown in Virginia and should be introduced by experi-

The survey also covers in Section II the domestic production and consumption of tanning materials. In 1922, 1,185,091 bark tons of all tanning materials were used, of which, 715,908 tons were domestic and 469,183 foreign. Of American extracts, chestnut leads with 47.6 per cent. Of all extracts used, quebracho was the leader in 1922 with 29.1 per cent, with chestnut second 28.7 per cent.

Extracts Consumed in U.S. in 1922 Tons	Bark tons
Domestic	Dark tons
Liquid chestnut	247,833
Powdered chestnut 18,665	93,325
Liquid hemlock 3,404	7,092
Powdered hemlock 393	1,801
Liquid oak bark 9,134	19,029
Powdered spruce 102	468
Liquid spruce 5,368	11,183
Liquid blended 86	179
Powdered blended 308	1,412
Total	382,322
Foreign	
Liquid quebracho 37,508	109,398
Solid quebracho 43,610	236,221
Wattle bark 725	3,625
Myrobalans 79	329
Gambier 55	229
Valonia 58	290
Mangrove bark 16	73
Sumac	581
Total 82,319	350,746

Paper Chemicals

Tre	nd of	the Ma	rket			
	Today		Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Aluminum Sulfate	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$5.50	\$1.50
Bleaching Powder	1.50	1.25	1.25	2.00	9.50	1.50
Casein		.123/	.101/2	.15	.28	.20
China Clay, Dom	10.00	10.00	10.00	15.00	25.00	8.00
Chlorine Cyl		.04	.04	.051/4	.30	.08
Salt Cake		21.00	21.00	25.00	80.00	11.00
Sodium Silicate, 40°	.80	.80	.80	.95	1.75	2.00
Soda Ash	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.45	4.10	.60
Sulfur		18.00	18.00	18.00	65.00	20.00
Rosin F grade		5.70	5.60	6.25	4.50	20.25
Average	6.07	6.07	6.07	7.18	13.30	5.50

The most important development in paper chemicals during the week has been the advance in bleaching powder and liquid chlorine. This indicates that the bottom has been reached in these products and with the present strength of the market further advances may be expected in the near future. Contract business is reported good and the outlook for the future is more promising. Stocks are in smaller volume and competition appears less keen in this field. With cold weather at hand supplies are more stable and there is a lessened tendency to liquidate stock. Casein is holding firm at the recent advance though buying is not very active at present. Rosins have advanced in sympathy with strength in turpentine and slightly improved buying. Other chemicals are unchanged in price with consumption at a minimum at this time of the year.

Aluminum Sulfate—Holding steady with current business at \$2.40@\$2.50 and contracts around \$2.25 for iron-free. Commercial at \$1.35@\$1.40.

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Hexamethylenetetramine
Carbon Black

The HARSHAW, FULLER & GOODWIN CO.

Hanna Building, Cleveland

New York Philadelphia Chicago Cincinnati St. Louis Los Angeles Blanc Fixe—Routine consumption with makers steady at \$75.00@\$80.00 ton for the dry. Imported at \$70.00 @\$72.00 ton. Pulp quoted at \$50.00@\$55.00 ton.

Bleaching Powder—One of the leading producers announces that they have withdrawn all previous quotations for new business and after Jan. 5th will quote as follows: Bleaching powder for spot and future contracts in carload lots, \$1.50 per 100 lbs. in standard (700 lb.) drums, \$1.75 per 100 lbs. in small (300&400 lb.) drums, f.o.b. Niagara Falls. Shipment in less carloads, spot or contract, fifteen (15) cents per 100 lbs. above these figures. Liquid chlorine for spot sales and future contracts in tank car lots, per 100 lbs., f.o.b. Niagara Falls: \$3.50 (Single units or multi units), \$4.50 in cylinders, in carload lots, \$5.00 for sales of more than one ton, \$6.00 for sales of one ton and less.

Casein—The market is holding firm at 12½c@13clb. for both domestic and imported for prompt and future shipment. Imported quoted at 10c@11clb. c.i.f. Business is reported quiet at present.

Chlorine—An advance has been announced by a leading manufacturer who is now quoting tanks at 3½clb. against recent prices of 3clb. Cylinders are quoted from 4½c@6clb. as to quantity for spot sales and future contracts.

China Clay—Contract deliveries are fairly regular. Prices are steady with crude at \$6.00@\$8.00 on crude; washed and ground at \$7.50@\$12.00; filler clay, \$13.00@\$16.00 ton; coating clay, \$25.00 ton.

Salt Cake—Demand has not been up to expectations and supplies are in good volume at present with prices ranging from \$21.00@\$24.00 ton as to seller and location.

Sodium Bisulfide—Makers are holding prices steady on routine demand. Dry named at 4½clb. and solution at \$1.25@\$1.75 as to strength.

Satin White—Pulp named at \$1.45@\$1.50 by makers. Sodium Silicate—Holding at 75c@80c as to quantity in tanks and drums. Sixty degree at \$1.75@\$1.90.

Soda Ash—Deliveries on contracts for this year have begun in moderate volume but a steady increase is expected during the early part of the year. Contracts placed indicate a volume of business comparable with that of last year. Prices are firm with contracts named at \$1.38 for 58 per cent in carlots of bags at works. Dealers named small lots at \$2.04@\$2.19 delivered in bags and \$2.29@\$2.44 in barrels.

Rosins—Prices have advanced from 10c@50c as to grade. Buying is reported improved though still restricted to immediate requirements. B to I, \$5.80; K, \$6.15; M, \$6.50; N, \$6.80; WG, \$7.50; WW, \$7.65.

Lack of snow in Northern Maine and Canadian Provinces has been holding up logging operations in those sections and paper makers may not be able to obtain their regular supplies of pulp, according to the "Paper Mill." There has been no snow south of the St. Lawrence and very little north of it making it impossible to yard the cuttings to a point where the logs can be driven down stream in the Spring. Under normal weather conditions fully eight weeks' movement has taken place by this time.

Consolidation of four paper mill interests of Gardner-Harvey Paper Co., Middletown, O., has been announced by Edward T. Gardner, president of the new corporation which will be known as Gardner & Harvey Co.

Waste in the pulp and paper industry is the subject of an article by B. T. McBain in the Jan. 5 issue of "The Paper Mill."

Rubber Chemicals

Тте	end of t			-		_
	Today		Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre- War
Antimony Sulfide Crim		\$.39	\$.39	\$.35	\$.45	\$.35
Carbon Bisulfide	.06	.06	.06	.06	.50	.10
Carbon Black		.11	.11	.15	.30	.14
China Clay, Imp	16.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	20.00	14.00
Hexamethylene	.821/2	.827/	.821/2	.97	1.35	
Iron Oxide, Span	.031/2		.04	.04	.041/2	.03
Lithopone	.063/2			.06	-08	.04
Sulfur	3.05	3.05	3.00	2.50	6.50	2.75
Whiting, Dom	14.00	14.00	14.00	18.00	30.00	11.00
Zinc Oxide, Amer	.073/4	.087	.083/4	.07	.091/2	.00
Average	3.462	3.462	3.457	3,820	5.931	

With the resumption of activity in the rubber tire industry, demand for chemicals is expected to assume a more normal aspect, according to the trade. Stocks at the moment are said to be none too heavy, except in a few items, which are depressing the market somewhat. Orders received last week from out-of-town buyers have fallen off, and sellers here are of the opinion that the best way to sell is to travel over the country and interview prospects. The tire industry, while fundamentally strong, has suffered from its own prosperity caused by the over development last year. However, with the passing of excess stocks, inquiry for rubber chemicals is bound to revive on a large scale in the near future.

Pure benzene has declined again and now quoted at 19c to 21c gal. Acetone is steady, although supplies are not as tight as they were. Carbon black is in steady demand and some quarters state that production is being curtailed. Hexamethylene remains active and supplies are reported to be limited. Demand for carbon bisulfide is routine.

Acetone—Supplies are more free and prices are less firm than recently. C.P. named at 25c@25½clb. Methyl acetone lower in some quarters with the range at \$1.05 @\$1.15 in tanks and \$1.07@\$1.20 in drums. Acetone oil at \$1.25@\$1.30.

Acid, Acetic—Consumption has been along seasonal lines with no large volume of business reported. Prices are steady with makers quoting 28 per cent at \$3.38@ \$3.63 in barrels; 56 per cent, \$6.75@\$7.00; 70 per cent, \$8.38@\$8.63; glacial, \$12.78@\$13.53.

Aniline Oil—Little good being called for at 16c@17clb. works, and 17c@18clb, spot.

Aluminum Flake—While demand cannot be said to be brisk, a good volume of goods has passed into consumption at \$23@\$27 ton works as to seller and quantity.

Antimony Sulfide—Demand routine at 19c@24clb. spot for golden, and 39c@50clb. for crimson.

Asbestine-Unchanged at \$18@\$20 ton works.

Benzene—Pure has declined and now quoted at 19c @21c gal. works in tanks, and 24c@27c gal. in drums owing to accumulation of supplies and generally quiet market. Ninety per cent named at 18c@20c gal. works in tanks, and 23c@26c gal. in drums.

Blanc Fixe—Named at 4c@4½clb. f.o.b. New York. Carbon Bisulfide—Demand routine with supplies ample for all requirements at 6c@6½clb. spot as to quantity.

Carbon Black—Spot quoted easy at 11c@13clb. for lc/l in cases with possibility of shading these figures on firm business, and contracts at 8c@11clb. Demand for export has been steady with the bulk of the orders coming from the Orient.





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ALUMINUM CHLORIDE -Crystals and liquid, for carbonizing woolen stock.

China Clay—Named at \$13@\$20 ton for domestic at points of production, and \$18@\$20 for imported.

Chinoidin—Quoted unchanged at 55clb. spot in drums.

Diphenylguanidine—Named firm at \$1.10@\$1.15lb.

spot as to quantity.

Hexamethylene—Prices of 82½c@85clb. spot hold firm, and one quarter states that no stocks are carried at the moment.

Iron Oxide—Quoted at 3½c@7½clb. spot for Spanish, and 12c@16clb. for English.

Lithopone—Demand quiet at 6½c@7clb. spot as to quantity.

Mineral Rubber—Supplies moving along routine lines at \$35@\$50 ton for 300/315 quality.

Sulfur—Quoted at \$3.05@\$3.30 cwt.; superfine at \$2.50 @\$2.90 cwt.; and chloride at 6c@7clb.

Talc—Named at \$15@\$18 ton works; French at \$40 @\$45 ton; and Italian at \$47@\$58 ton as to quality. During past week 400 bags were imported at New York from Genoa.

Thiocarbanilide—Steady at 28c@30clb. spot as to quantity.

Whiting—Quoted at \$13@\$15 ton works for domestic, and \$16@\$18 ton for imported.

White Barytes—Market firm and demand active at \$26@\$32 ton f.o.b. St. Louis in c/l. Imported named at \$29@\$35 ton spot.

Zinc Oxide—Little goods moving at 73/4c@81/4clb. spot as to quantity.

Textile Chemicals

Tre	nd of	the Ma	rket			
	Today		Last	Last	War Peak	Pre- War
Acid, Acetic, 28%	\$3.38	\$3.38	\$3.38	\$3.171/2	\$17.00	\$1.50
Acid Oxalic		.12	.12	.133/4	.70	.073
Bleaching Powder		1.25	1.25	2.00	9.50	1.50
Copper Sulfate	4.65	4.65	4.65	6.00	20.00	4.50
Epsom Salt, U.S.P		2.10	2.10	2.25	4.25	1.50
Glauber's Salt	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.25	2.50	.80
Potash, Caustic, Imp		.061/2	.07	.061/2	.87	.12
Soda Ash, 58% wks		1.38	1.39	1.45	4.10	.69
Soda Caustic, 76% wks	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.161/2	9.50	1.80
Sodium Bichromate		.073/	.073/6	.071/2	.45	.043
Average	1.762	1.737	1.737	1.865	4.800	1.42

Little improvement has been shown in the consumption of textile chemicals during the week. Many mills have been closed over the inventory period and have not yet resumed operations with a steady production. Improvement is anticipated in the near future, however, with a normal consumption of chemicals and dyes. Dyes have been in particularly slow demand and it is doubtful if present consumption warrants continued operation in some lines. Low prices and high cost of production have been discouraging to many makers. Bleaching powder and chlorine have been advanced. Formic acid is higher.

Acid, Acetic—Consumption has been along seasonal lines with no large volume of business reported. Prices are steady with makers quoting 28 per cent at \$3.38@ \$3.63 in barrels; 56 per cent, \$6.75@\$7.00; 70 per cent, \$8.38@\$8.63; glacial, \$12.78@\$13.53.

Acid, Formic—Supplies have been more difficult to obtain from abroad and in view of the present demand prices have been advanced to 13clb. for the 90 per cent material; 85 per cent named at 12clb. Imports at New York last week were 180 carboys.

Acid, Oxalic-No important developments are reported and business is passing at recently prevailing prices. Domestic material is quoted at 12c@12½clb. as to quantity and seller. Imported named at 11¾c@12clb. on spot.

Epsom Salt—The market is quiet with occasional sales passing. Prices are holding at \$1.80@\$2.00 for domestic technical and \$2.10@\$2.50 for U.S.P. material. Imported quoted at \$1.00@\$1.10 for technical and \$2.00@\$2.25 for U.S.P.

Glauber's Salt—Buying is inactive and confined mainly to immediate deliveries. Prices are holding at \$1.30 @\$2.00 according to quantity for domestic material. Imported is a trifle stronger at 85c@95c per hundred in barrels.

Potash, Caustic—Slightly firmer with spot prices quoted at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c@ $6\frac{1}{4}$ clb. for imported and shipments at $6\frac{1}{4}$ c@ $6\frac{1}{2}$ clb.

Potassium Bichromate—Makers report a steady volume of business with prices holding at 9½c@9¾clb. as to seller and quantity.

Potassium Permanganate—Prices continue at low levels with competition between domestic and foreign sellers active. Imported is quoted from 14½c@17clb. and domestic at 15c@15½clb.

Soda Ash—Deliveries on contracts for this year have begun in moderate volume but a steady increase is expected during the early part of the year. Contracts placed indicate a volume of business comparable with that of last year. Prices are firm with contracts named at \$1.38 for 58 per cent in carlots of bags at works. Dealers named small lots at \$2.04@\$2.19 delivered in bags and \$2.29@\$2.44 in barrels.

Soda, Caustic—The outlook for the coming year is reported good with contract business practically all placed and shipment beginning to proceed regularly. Contract prices are named at \$3.10 in carlots of solid 76 per cent in drums at works. Dealers' prices for small lots are \$3.76@\$3.91 delivered.

Sodium Acetate—Firmer with quotations at 41/4c@ 51/4clb.

Sodium Bichromate—A regular volume of business is passing though not up to expectations. Prices are steady in makers' hands at 7½c@7½clb. as to seller and quantity.

Sodium Prussiate—Some trading was reported though activity has been mainly along contract lines recently. Imported prices are reported at 11½c@12clb. while domestic sellers quote 12½clb. delivered.

Sodium Sulfide—Buying has been along routine lines and limited to immediate requirements. Prices are holding at recent levels with solid 60 per cent at 3½c @4clb. and broken at 4½c@5clb. Crystals are named at 2c@234clb.

Starches and Dextrines

Business has not been of large volume since the first of the year but improvement is expected gradually during the next few months. Prices are holding at the recent decline with British gum, \$3.84@\$3.99; white corn dextrine, \$3.49@\$3.59; yellow, \$3.54@\$3.64; potato, 7½c@8½clb.; powdered starch, \$3.07@\$3.17; pearl, \$2.97 @\$3.07; tapioca flour, 5½c@7clb.; technical albumen continues scarce and prices are high around \$1.15@\$1.20

Wm. H. Vermilye, Assistant to the Chairman of the Board of the National Aniline & Chemical Co., has assumed the active executive control of the company during the illness of C. F. Webber, president. Prior to his present connection Mr. Vermilye was connected with the National City Bank and has had a broad, successful experience in administration work.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

CLASSIFICATION—Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: Chemicals, including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemicals, aromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar, various fine alkaloids, and miscellaneous products; Crude Drugs, Essential Oils, including oleoresins; Fatty Oils, including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Tallow; Tanning and Dye Extracts, including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

Packages—Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

QUOTATIONS—Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical product are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan

District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic-made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oils prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign buyers:

- 1 Imperial Gallon (British) —1.20 American Gallons 1 American Gallon — .833 Imperial Gallon
- 1 American Gallon —3.79 Liters
- 1 Liter .264 American Gallon
- 1 American Gallon (Water)—8.35 Pounds
- 1 Pound (Avoirdupois) .454 Kilograms 1 Kilogram —2.20 Pounds

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Chemicals

			0	_						
ACETANILID, tech. 150 m bbls m	.27	: .28	[Acid, hydrofluorie—(continued)				Acid, nydrofluorie-(continued)			
100 lb kgs lb		: .30	Crude, 25% 50 gal, bbls. gal	.35		.36	60% 100 m cby. wks D		:	.14
USP 200 m bbls		: .33	10%, 50 gal, bblsgal	.30		.32	60% 300 D dr., wiss D	***	7	.13
Second Hards	.29	: .30	Chloracetic,				White Acid, 100 lb cby. wks. lb		*	.26
Acetie Anhydride, 85% 480 D drs. D		: .38	mono 100 m bbls, wks m		:	.30	White Acid, 10 cbys. wks lb		0	.25
85%, 107 lb cbys		: .38	Di, 150 D cbys wks D		:	1.00	Hydrofluosilicie, 35% 450 fb bbls.			
92-95% 100 b cbys ID	.43	: .45	Tri, 425 lb bbls. wkslb		:	2.45	wkg	.15		.16
Acetone, CP 700 D drs. c/l wks D		: .25	Chloroguifonte, 1500 lb drs.				Hypophosphorous, USP 30% 5			
700 ID dru, le/l wkg	***	: .2514	wks	.15		.16	gal, demis			.95
350 lb drs. lc/l wkslb		. 251/2	Chromic, USP 200 lb drums lb		:	.40	USP, 10% 5 gal. demis lb	***		.32
Second Hands, spot 10	.30	: .32	85% Pure, 200 b drums lb		:	.35	LACTIC. 22% da to 500 m bbls. m	.04%		.05
		: 1.30			:	1.35	22% light, bols	.05%		.06
Acctone Oils, light, drs. wksgal Heavy, drs., wksgal		: 1.30	Chrysophanic, see Chrysarobin		ä	1.00	44% dark, bbls	.0914		.10
Acotphenetidin, 150 lb bblslb		: 1.90	Cinnamic, 5 lb cans lb		:	3.93	44% light, bbls	.111/		.12
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb cbrs lb		: .41	Chinamic, on cans			0.00	66% bbls, dark, bbls ID	.14%		.15
			CITRIC, USP cryst 230 m bbls. m		:	.48	66% light, bbls	.25		.30
ACID, 1, 2, 4, 250 m bbls m	0.7.0	: 1.30	Powd., USP 200 lb bbls. lb		:	.49	USP IX 100 D cbys D	.70		.75
Acetic, 28%, 400 h bbls, c/l			Imported, cryst. 112 lb kegs. lb	.47	:	.48	USP VIII 100 h ebys h	***		.70
wks 100 lb		: 3.38	Single kegs	.47	:	.48	Laurent's, 250 m bbls m			.90
28%, le/1 wks100 lb		: 3.63 : 6.75	Cleves, 250 m bbls	1.00	:	1.10		***		
56%, e/l wks100 m		7.00	Cresylic, 95% dark dr. NYgal	.70	:	.75	Metamilie, 250 lb bbls lb	.60		.65
70%, bbls, c/l wks100 lb		8.38	97-99% straw, drs. wksgal	***		***	Mixed, sulfurie-nitrie			
70%, le/l wks100 lb		: 8.63	97-99% pale, drs. NYgal	.75	:	.85	Drums, wks Unit	.07%		.08
80% coml. bbls. c/l wks.100 lb		9.58	Crude, spot, drumsgal	.60	:	.70	Drums, wks S Unit	.01		.011/
80% coml. lc/l wks100 fb		9.83	Diethylbarbiturie, 10 D lots,				Tank cars, wkg N Unit	.06%:	:	.07
80% pure bbls. c/l wks.100 b		11.41	1 lb bot	8.50	: :	10.50	Tank cars, wks S Unit	.0009	•	.01
88%, pure le/l wks100 h		: 11.60	Formic 85% tech. 140 h cbys. lb		:	.121/2	Molybdic, 85% pure 1 h bot. h	1.60		1.70
Glacial, bbls, c/l wks100 h		: 12.78	90%, 80 m cbys. incl m	0 0 0	0	.13	85% pure, 100 to kegs th			1.45
Glacial, le/l www100 lb	***	: 13.03	Gallie, USP, 150 lb bbls lb		:	.65	Monosulfunde F. Delta, 50 m			
Glacial, UEP cby wks100 fb		: 13.53	Gamma, 225 lb bbls, wkslb	***	:	1.70	tins			2.30
Acetylsalicylic, 220 m bbls m	.75	: .85	Bbls., ton lots wks			1.65			•	3.00
Second Hands		.721/4	Glycerophosphoric, 25% 1 h b. h	1.50		1.60	MURIATIC, 20° cbys. le/l			
Anthrandile, tech, drs Ib		. 94	H 225 m bbls	.75	:	.80	wisc 100 lb			1.80
99-100%, 100 b drs b			Bbls, ton lots wks	.72		.73	Cbys. e/1 wks100 fb			1.50
Benzoic, tech. 100 b bbls b		.75	Hydriedic, 10% USP 5 lb bot. lb fydrobromic, 48% coml. 155 lb			.10	Tank cars, wks100 lb	1.00	:	1.10
Tech, ton lots bbls		.70	chys. wks	.35	:	.40	18°, 120 m chys.			
USP, 100 b bbls b		.75	48% coml. 10 chrs. wks ID			.40	c/1 wks100 To	1.00 :		1.10
Hecond Hands	.72	.77	40% USP 155 m cbys. wks. m	.45	:	.46	Tank cars, wks100 lb	.96 :		1.00
Borie, crys. powd. 250 h bhis. h	.10%		10% USP 100 m chys. wks. m		:	.13	22°, 120 lb cbrs.			
Kegs, 100 b b	.11%						e/1 wks100 lb	1.75 :		2.00
Breenner's 250 m bbls m		1.55	Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriation		:	.11	Iron, free 20° chys.			
Butyrie, 60% pure 5 m bot m	.50	.40	CP, USP, 110 lb cbys To	.09		.11	e/1 wks100 lb			
C.P. 10 D bet	1.25 :	1.50	HYDREFLUORIC, 30% 400 m bbla		_	0.00	Tank cars, wksnet ton		,	***
Camphoric, USP, VIII 1 m bot. m	5.90 :	6.00	wksID		:	.07				
Carbolic, USP crys. see also Phenol			30% bbls. c/l wks			.06	Muriatic, CP & USP, see Acid Hydr	ochloric		
112 h tinsh	.28	.31	80% 100 m chys. wks m		:	.07	Naphthionie, tech. 250 h bbls. h	:		.62
25 lb tim	.30	.83	48% single 100 fb cby, whs. fb		:	.11	Refired, single bbls ID	1		.65
57b time or bot	.33	.36	48% 10 cbys. wks			.12	Nevile & Winther's, 250 D			
170 bot	.37	.40	52% 100 m cby. wks m 52% 10 cby. wks m			.11	bbls	:		1.10
Reguld HEP 1 h hot Ih	.36	.39	52% 10 coy. was				0008,			4.40

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ACID, NITRIC, 36º 135%			Acid Sulfurie			ALCOHOL-(continued)	
chys, wks100 lb		: 5.00	Oleum, 20 p.c. 1500 lb drums,			Isopropyl, crude 50 gal, drs. gal :	2,25
Cbys. c/l wks100 lb	4.50	: 4.75	le/1 wks100 m	1.50	: 1.75		4.50
38° single chys. wks100 lb	5.50	: 5.75	Drums, c/1 wks100 lb	1.25	: 1.50	Ref'd, 91%, drs	
Cbys., c/l wks100 lb	5.25	: 5.50	Tank cars, whsnet ton	17.00	: 19.00		4.00
40° Single chys. wks100 lb	6.00	: 6.50	Contract cars, wkston		:	Mothyl, see Alcohol, Wood	
Cbys., c/l wks100 lb	5.75	: 6.00	Oleum, 40% drs lc/l wks.net ton		: 40.00	Propyl, nml. crd. 50 gal. drms.gal :	4.40
42° Single cbys. wks100 lb		: 1.50			. 40.00	Refined, 10 D can :	.75
Chys., c/l wks100 lb	6.50		Oleum, 60% drs., lc/l wks. net				
C. P. cbys. single wiss 100 lb	.14		ton		: 70.00	Denatured	
Oxalic, 325 lb bbls. was lb	.12		Sulfurous, USP 6% 100 lb cbys. lb	.05	: .06	No. 1 Complete Denat. 188 Proof	
Bbls., NY	.13%		4% 100 D cbys	.04	: .05	50 gal. bbls. inclgal .56 :	.58
Kegs. 100 D NY	.13		USP, 5 gal. demis Ib	.04	: .08	00 gas. 50m. marringas .00 .	
Imp., 560 lb casks lb	.11%	: .12	Tannie, tech. 300 b bbls b		: .45	50 gal. drums, extragal .51 :	.53
Phosphoric, 50% tech. 100 b			USP, powil, 200 h bblsh	.80	: .83	No. 1 Special Denat. 190 Proof	
chys	.08	: .09	USP, fluffy, 50 m bblsm	.80			
USP. 85% arrupy, 70 B				.09		50 gal. bbl. inclgal .54 :	.58
demia	.13	: .14	Tartarie USP cryst 300 lb bbis. lb		: .30	50 gal. drums, extragal .48 :	.50
Imported Ib			USP, powd. 300 m bbls m	***	: .30	W- # C	
Phthalic, see Phthalic Anhydride		,	Imp. USP, 240 h bblsh	.28	: .29	No. 5 Complete Denat. 188 Proof	
		: .45	Powd. 240 m bbls m	.28	: .29	50 gal. bbls, inclgal .53 :	.55
Pieramie, 300 lb bbls			Tobias, 250 m bbls	1.00	: 1.10	50 gal. drums, extragal .47 :	.49
Pierie, 450 lb bbls		: .80	Tungstie, 100 lb kegslb		: 1.00	No. 6 Complete Denst 199 Proof	
Bbls, car lots wis	.20	: .25	Valerie, C.P., 10 D bet D	4.00	: 4.25	No. 6 Complete Denat. 188 Proof 50 gal. bbls. inclgal .53 ;	.55
Pyrocallic, crys, 5 D cars D	1.20	: 1.30	Aconitine Alk, cryst, 1 on vis. os		: 30.06		
Resublimed, 5 lb cans lb		: 1.70	Amorphous, 1 os. vlsos		: 20.00	50 gal. drums, extragal .46 :	.48
Tech. powd., 200 lb bbls lb			Adeps Lanae, hydrous 350 m bbla m	.21	: .23	In addition to the regular author-	
Salievile, tech. 125 D bhis D	.83		Anhydrous, 350 lb bbis	.23		ized formulae for completely dena-	
USP. 100 b bbis						tured alcohol, some 75 formulae for	
Second Hands	.34		Albumen, Egg, echible	1.15	: 1.25	specially denatured alcohol are au-	
			Technical, see Dyers Sundries			thorized for special uses. Owing to	
Sulfanilie, 250 D bbls D	.17	: .30	ALCOHOL, USP 190 pf. 50 ml.			the limitations of their uses however.	
SULFURIC. 86º 180 D cbrs.			bblsgal	4.88	: 4.91	prices are quoted by the alcohol	
le/1 wim	1.50	: 1.75	Second Hands, bbls, USP 190			producers only to holders of per-	
Chys., c/l wks100 D	1.25	: 1.50	If		:	mits allowing the use of specially	
1500 lb Drums, le/l			Export, USP, 190 pfml	.45	: .83	denatured formulas in products author-	
wks100 B		: 1.25	Cologne Spirit, 50 gal, bhis, gal	4.90		ised by the Dept. of Internal Revenue.	
Drums, c/l wks100 lb		: 1.10	W80D, see Methanol			indu by the pops, or internst merende.	
Tank cars, wisnet ten			Alcohols, also in 50 gal			Aloin, USP 100 lb cases lb .90 :	.95
and the same of th	10.00	. 11.00	drums, extra and returnable.				.65
60° 1500 lb Drums,							
le/1 whs100 B	.TO		Amyl, see Oil Funel			Refined, 300 lb bbls	.75
Drums, c/1 wks100 lb	.60		Butyl, 50 gal. drums	.45	: .50	Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 h bbls. h .35 :	37
Tank cars, wissnet ton		: 11.00	Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drums.gal				
C. P. 175 D cbrs100 D		: .00	Refined, 10 lb can	2.00	: 2.50	Ton lots, bbls, wis Ib :	.35





Specialization

In the complex problems of development, production and application, it is impossible for any one organization to excel in a complete range of Dyestuffs and Dyestuff Intermediates.

Realizing this, The Calco Chemical Company has from its very beginning concentrated its entire effort on the production of a *limited number* of items and has consistently held to the determination to make these few products unusually well—rather than a *greater number* with only average results.

The excellence of the products resulting from this policy of SPECIALIZATION is recognized by the Trade and is the basis of "Calco's" reputation as an important factor in the organic chemical field.

THE CALCO CHEMICAL COMPANY Bound Brook N. J.

New York Boston Philadelphia Chicago

Canadian Representative: Dillons, Ltd., Montreal, Toronto

ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 h bbls.				AMMONIA anhyd. 100 m cyl ib	:	.30	AMMONIUM-(Continued)			
wiss 100 fb	3.50	:	3.65	Water, 26° 800 m drs. wks m	:	.06%	Persulfate, 112 b casesb Phosphate, dibasic 200 b bbls, b	.40	:	.45
Imp., 500 h casks 100 h	***	:		Drs. c/1 wks		.06%	Tech., powd, 325 D bblsD	.15	:	.17
Ground, 400 lb bbls, wks.100 lb	3.65	-	3.75	Imp., 800 lb drs.incl.spot. lb	.06%:	.07	Salicylate, USP 100 b kegs b		:	.58
Powd., 380 m bbls. wks.100 m	3.90	:	4.00	26° 100 m cbys. lc/l wks. m	.07%:	.08%	Sulfate, bulk c/l wks100 b			2.95
Chrome 500 b cks wks.100 b	5.50	0 #	6.00	Cbys., c/l wks	.071/3:	.081/4	200 lb single bgs c/l wks.100 lb 200 lb double bgs, f.a.s.100 lb	2.80	2	3.10 2.85
Potash, lump 400 lb bbla.				20°, 800 lb drs. le/l wks. lb Cbys., le/l wks lb	.06%:	.051/4	Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 m kgs. m		:	.50
wks			4.50	18°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wkslb	:	,05	CP, 25 lb jars	.75		.80
Bbls. e/l wks100 lb		1	4.25	Cbys., le/1 wks Ib	:	.07	Amyl Acetate, tech. 50 gal. drs.gal		:	4.75
Cont. bbls. c/l wks100 b			4,25	16°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wks lb	:	.03 1/2	90%, 5 gal. cansgal Alcohol. see Fusel 011	7.00		8.00
Imp. 650 m cases s.p 100 m	2.85	:	3.00	Cbys., le/l wks	:	.061/2	ANILINE DIL, 900 D drs D	10		
Ground, 400 b bbls, wks. 100 b	4.35		4.60	Ammonium Acetate, 100 h keps. h	:	.40	Aniline Salt 200 b bbls	.16	:	.17
Imp. 650 lb casks100 lb	3.00	:	3.25	Benzoate, USP, 1 D bot D	.98 :	1.05	Anthracene, 40-45% 600 b casks	.40		.29
Powd., 380 fb bbls. wks.100 fb	4.50	:	4.75	Biffuoride, 300 lb bbls lb	.22 :	.23	wks	.12		.17
Chrome, 700 fb cks wks. 100 fb	5.50	:	6.00	100 m kegs	.23 :	.34	80-85%, 600 lb casks wks lb	.75	:	1.00
Soda, grd. 400 fb bbls. wim.100 fb			4.00	Bromide, 50 h boxesh	:	.33	28-30%, Imp		:	.05
Bbls. c/l wks100 D			3.50	Imported, 112 h boxesh	.20 :	.21	Authraquinone, subl. 1257b bbls. ib 30% parte 350 bbls ib	1.00	:	1.10
				Carb., tech. 560 lb casks lb		.10	Antimony metal, slabs ton lots100 fb	10.00		10.12
luminum, metal. c/l NY100 lb			26.00	Powd., tech. 385 lb bbls. lb USP, lump, 100 lb kegs lb	:	.09	Needle Powd., 100 lb cases lb	.08	:	.09
Chloride, anhyd. 275 lb drs. lb	.20		,22	Powd., 100 lb kegs lb	:	.10%	ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 10001	D.		
30% sol. 120 lb cbyslb	.03 1/2	_	.04	Chloride, Domestie			drs		:	.35
Hydrate 96% light 90 D bbls. D	.184	_	.20	White gran. 250 D bbls.NY. D	:	.08	50 lb erocks lb	.45	:	.48
Heavy, 62-64%, 220 fb bgs fb	.06		.061/4	Bbls., e/l wks	:	.07%	Sol'n, 130 lb carbeys lb Oxide, 500 lb bbls lb	000		.11
SULFATE, Iron-free bags c/l				Gray 250 lb bbls, wks lb	.08%:	.08%	Salt, dom. 500 lb bbls	.08%		.09
wks	2.25		2.50	Bbls., c/l wks	.08 :	.081/4	Imp., NY	.19	:	.20
Imported, spot100 lb	2.20	:	2.50	Imp. wh. 600 lb cases spot. lb Gray, 600 lb cases spot. lb	.06%:	.06%	Sulfuret, golden 500 m bblsm		0	.21
Comm'l., 1/2% iron, bgs. e/l			1.40	Lump, 500 h casks spot h	.14 :	.15	336 lb kegs lb Crimson, 500 lb bbis lb	***	-	.18
wks East 100 lb			1.40	Ichthyolate. as to brand D	4.25 :	5.00	336 lb kegs		:	.36
Cont. bgs. e/l wks. E.100 lb Bam. e/l wks. W100 lb	***		1.40				Red, 500 m bbls		:	.45
Bbls., c/l wks. East. 100 D		:	1.55	Iodide, USP, 25 m jars m	:	5.20	336 lb kegslb	***	9	.42
Bulk, c/l cont. wks. E.100 fb		:		Lactate, 500 lb bbls	.15 :	.16	Tartrolactate, 500 m bblsm	***	:	.45
midol, (see Diaminophenel)				Nitrate, tech. crys. 225 lb bbls lb	:		Antipyrine, USP, 100 h casesh	2.35	:	2.50
midopyrine, 10 m boxes To	4.60	0	4.90	Refined Crystals, bbls lb	.18 :	.30	Apomorphine Hydchlide, 1/4 on. vis.on			19.35
1 m cartons, 10 m m		:	***	CP gran. 100 h kegs D	.35 :	.37	Arecoline Hybromide, 1 oz. vialoz			9.00
minoasobenzene, 110 lb kegslb			1.15	Oxalate, pure, 100 lb kegslb	.40 :	.43	Argols, red powd. 350 m bblsm	.06%	:	.07



CHLORIDE OF LIME

Glauber Salts Tannic Acid Sodium Sulphide Potato Starch Textile Oils Carbon Tetrachloride Peroxide of Hydrogen Caustic Potash Carbonate of Potash Sal Ammoniac Peroxide Sodium Prussiate of Soda Epsom Salts Nitrite of Soda Bichromate of Soda Lead Acetate

EUGENE SUTER & CO., Inc.

160 BROADWAY

NEW YORK

Importers and Exporters of Industrial Chemicals

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CHEMICALS E

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The Name Associated OCILE Associated Fine Chemicals and Alkaloids of Rare Quality

Aconitine and Salts
Amidopyrine
Antipyrine
Apomorphine Hydrochloride
Arecoline Hydrobromide
Atropine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Brucine and Salts
Caffeine and Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Colchicine Alkaloid, U. S. P.
Colchicine Salicylate
Creosote, U. S. P.
Creosote Carbonate

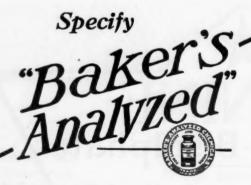
Cumarin Diacetylmorphine Alkaloid and Hydrochloride Digitalin Pure Duboisine Sulphate Emetine and Salts Eserine and Salts Guaiacol Liquid Guaiacol Carbonate Homatropine and Salts Hydrastine and Salts Hydrastinine Hydrochloride Hyoscine Hydrobromide Hyoscyamine and Salts Morphine and Salts Phenolphthalein

Pilocarpine and Salts
Potassium Guaiacol
Sulphonate "Alta" Brand
Salicin
Saponin Purified
Scarlet Red Medicinal
Genuine "Biebrich"
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Cacodylate
Sparteine Sulphate
Strophanthin
Strychnine and Salts
Theobromine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts
Yohimbin Hydrochloride

THE HOFFMANN-LAROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS NEW

QUININE Sulphate—Bisulphate Manufactured by Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co. Exclusive Distributors for North & South America VIETOR & HOSKEN 160 Pearl St., New York Hanover 3224-3225 Cables: Hoskwil

Amenic, metal 220 lb kepslb : .4	Bernidine Base, dry 350 h bbls. h	: .84	BISMUTH—(Continued)		_	
Red, 224 D kegs casés D .16 : .11		: .82	Subiedide, 5 lb lots	***	2	4.70
White, 550 lb bbls., NY lb .131/4: .13	Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 B		Submitrate, USP, 250 h bblsh	•••	:	2.90
Assirin, see Acid Acetylaslicylic	bbls D .70	: .72	Second Hands, bbls. or less. Ib			2.80
Airepine Alk. USP, 1 cm. vialcm 7.50 ; 8.00	Benzol, see Hennene		Cones, 1 b bot	***	:	2.95
Bulfate, 5 on cans	Benzonaphthol, 5 h boxes h 3,50	. 2 60	· Subsalicylate, USP, 175 bbis D		-	3.10
Single ounceos 4.1	Benzoyl Chloride, 500 D drs D		Tannate, 1 m bot	***	:	2.73
GARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide Carbonate, precip., 800 lb bbla.		: 1.50	above on basis 25 lb lots. Smaller lots at an advance.			
wks	Alcohol, 5 m bot m 1.60	: 1.70	Blane Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls, wks.ton	75.00	: 1	80.00
Precip., 200 lb bgs., wkstop : 10.00		: 1.60	Imported, bblston	70.00	:	72.00
Imports, bbls., spotton 66.00 : 67.00		: 1.85	Paste, 650 D bblstem	50.00		55.00
Chloride, 800 D bbls. wkston 80.00 : 82.00	Chloride, 95% tech. 925 lb drs. lb	: .25				
200 m bgs. wkston : 80.00	100 m cbys m .25	: .30	BLEACHING POWDER, TOOD drs.			1.50
Import, bbls., spotton: 85.00	Redistil. 100 D chrs D .40	: .45	Drums 1c/1 ex-warehouse100 fb	2.25	:	
Diexide, 88% 690 lb drslb .17 : .11 Import, 83-85% 400 lb drs.lb .1214: .11		: 4.25	Contract, e/l wks100 lb	***		
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls		: 22.50	F. a. s. c/1100 m		:	
Iodide, 5 lb ber	7	: 22.00	Imported, spot100 lb	***	:	
Nitrate, 700 lb casks lb; .16 Import casks lb .08 %: .09			Blue Cintment, see Mercury Mass, see Mercury			
Sulfecranide 400 lb bbls lb : .3		: .25	Bone Ash, 100 h kegs		:	.08
Barytes, ficated 350 lb bblsten 32.50 : \$5.00	Sublimed	: .60	Black, 200 b bbls	.06	:	.06
Bay Rum, Porte Rican, genuine	Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 200 B.		Borax, USP, erys. 400 lb bbls lb	.059		.06
Denat. salicy. acid or tartar emetic 45 gal. bblsgal 2.00 : 2.2:	bbls	: .76	Powdered, USP, 300 lb bblslb	.059		.06
Denat, quinine sulf. 45 gal.	Sublimed, 200 D bbls D	: 1.35	Kegs, USP, 100-150 b b	.06		.063
bbls gal 2.00 : 2.2	Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bichloride		Bordeaux Mixture, pewd. bblsB	.12		.15
Domestic synthetic, 50 gal.	BISMUTH metal, 150 D cases D 2.50	: 2.60	Paste, bbls	.08	:	.10
bbls gal 1.10 : 1.2			Borneol, 1 lb bot		:	3.50
Domestic synthetic, 50 gal.		: 2.60	Bromide, see potass. bromide, etc.			
St. Thomas	Ammon. Citrate, USP 5 lb bus. lb		Bromine, bot. in 60 m cs. whs m		:	.29
Denat. salicy. acid or tartar emetic. 45 gal. bbls. gal 2.00 ; 2.2		: 3.35	Bromobennene, 600 Ib drums Ib	.40	:	.42
Bennaldehrde, tech. 945 D drs.		: 3.15	Bromeform, USP 5 h bot 50 h a. b		:	1.50
wis Ib .75 : .80	Nitrate, 25 m jars	: 2.00	Brucine Sulfate, 100 cm		-	.20
USP, 40 h cbys h 1.50 : 1.60	Oxychloride, 250 bbls b	: 3.50	Butter of Antimony, see Antimony C		•	
FFC, 40 D cbys D 1.60 : 1.7	Phenolsulfonate, 5 lb cans lb	: 3,20				
GENZENE, 90% 8000 gal. tanks	Salicriate, 250 bbls Ib	: 2.00	CADMIUM, metal 100 hm	1.20	:	1.25
wks	Subcarbonate, USP, 250 bbls Ib	: 3.40	Bromide, 50 lb cases jarslb		:	1.10
Pure, Tanks, wksgal .19 : .2	X-Ray diag. 1 b bot b		Iodide, 10 m bot		:	4.45
110 gal. drs. wisgal .24 : .2	Subgallate, USP, 175 b bbls b	: 2.80	Sulfide, es	1.50	:	1.60



C. P. Acids and Ammonia

In 10 gallon carboys and in ½ gallon bottles, packed 10 bottles to standard case.

Hydrochloric Nitric Sulphuric Ammonia

Immediate truck deliveries from warehouse stocks in Birmingham, Ala., Boston. Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, O., New York City, Philadelphia

J. T. BAKER CHEMICAL COMPANY Phillipsburg, N. J.

[New York Representative: H. B. PRIOR

17 East 42nd Street

Phone: Vanderbilt 9490

CAFFEINE ALK, USP 510 CAM 10	4.00	: 4.25	CAMPHOR, Amer. ref. 250 h				Chalk, drop 175 b bbls D			.0314
Second Hands D		: 8.90	bbla D		:	.93	Precip. light 250 b cals b	.04		-
Hydrochloride, 1 b bet D	7.13	: 1.32	21/2 D slabs, 100 D cs D		:	.94	Precip. heavy 560 lb cakelb	.03	-	.04
Sulfate, 1 m bet		: 5.50	1 D cakes, 100 D cs D	***	:	.9414	Bulkton			
Citrated, 25 D cars D	8.00	: 8.10	1 oz. tab., 1 lb etns.			.98%	Precip. English, 7 h bags h		:	.073
Hydrobromide, 1 b bot b		: 4.75	% oz. tab., 1 lb etns.	***	•	.90 %	Charcoal, Bone, see bene black			
CALCIUM Acetate, 150 D bgs, c/l			100 lb cs		:	.99	Wood, powd. 100 b bbl b	.04	:	.05
100 B		: 4.00	Jap. ref. 21/2 m slabs, 100 m				Willow, powd. 100 b bbl b China Clay, Dom., crudeton	6.00		8.00
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls, c/l wim. lb	.13		a	.84	:	.85	Washed & Groundton	7.50		12.00
Bbls. le/1 wks	.153	4: .18	1 oz. tab., 100 m cs. 1 m				Imp., Filler Clayton	14.50		16.00
Bromide, 100 B cs		: .44	tine		:	1.01	Coatington		:	25.00
Carbide, 220 D dr. e/l wks D		: .04%	1/2 os. tab. 100 lb cs. 1 lb			1.03	Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 m drs. m 25 m jars	.70	:	.75
Drums le/l wks		: .05	Chinese ref. 2½ lb slabs 100 lb			1.03	Chinoidin, 140 m drs	.10	:	.55
Carbenate, tech. 100 h bags	1.00		cal			.90	Chloramine-T, 5 lb botlb	1.25		2.50
•/1100 b		: 1.10	Crude, 100 m	.72		.73	Chlorcosane, 5 lb bot	.55		.75
USP, precip. 175 m bbls m Chloride, solid, 650 m drs. e/l	***	: .04	Camphor, Monobrom, 100 D cs., D	1.75	:	1.85	Chlorhydrin, Ethylene anhyd, 600 B			
f.a.b. NYton		: 24.50	Caramel, 50 gal. bblsgal	.60		.62	40% soln. 100 lb cbrs lb	.75	:	.85
Impton		: 20.00	Carbanol, 250 D bbls D	.75	:	.80	CHLORINE, Liquid 2000 D cyl.	.35		.30
Gran , 350 lb drs. e/l f.o.b.			Carbon Bisulfide, 500 lb dr., le/1 NY lb		:	.06%	e/1 wks	4.50	:	5.00
NYton		: 30.50	e/1 drums, NY		:	.06	Tank car lots, wks. Contract In	***	:	.031/4
Flake 330 D drs. e/l drs. f.a.b.			Carbon Black, 12 1/4 lb bags, wks. lb	.11		.15	100 lb cyl c/l lb	.05	:	.06
NYton		: 30.50	Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 lb dra.		•		100 lb cyl. le/l; ex-warehouse lb	.08		
Anhyd., 350 lb drs. f.o.b. NY. lb	.13	: .20	NY		:	.10%	Chlorobenzene, mono. 1000 lb dra.			
Glycerophosphate, 250 lb bbls lb	1.50	: 1.60	Drums, e/1 NY	.09	:	.0914	whs	.11	:	.12
Hydrate, (see Lime)			700 m drs. single NY m		:	.10%	Drs. c/l wiss	.10	:	.11
Hypophosphite, USP, 25 h cans h	.60	: .65	Carmine, No. 40 5 h bexes h	4.75	:	4.85	CHLOROFORM, USP 50 D dry D		:	.35
Iodide, 51b bot		: 4,35	Casein, edib., 100 m keg m	.40	:	.45	Second Hands, 650 lb drslb		:	.33
Lactate, tech. 500 lb bbls lb		: .13%	Technical, 200 m bbls m	.121	4:	.14%	Technical, 650 fb drums fb Chromium Acetate, 20° soln, 400 fb	.32	:	.33
С.В.Р	.50	: .60	Castoreum, 1 lb boxes	4.00	:	4.50	bbis	.08	:	.10
Nitrate, 220 m bbls, e/l NY.ton			Castor Oil, USP 50 gal. bbls fb		:	.15	Fluoride, Powd. 400 lb bbls lb		:	.80
Phosphate, tech. 350 m bbls. m	.09	: .10	Cases, 80 lb 2 tinslb		:	.16	Soln. 400 lb bbls		:	
Phosphate, precip. tribasic 200			Tech., see Fixed Oils				Sulfate, 400 lb bbls	.07	:	.09
Ib bbls, wks		: .11	Caustle Potash, see potash, caustle				Chrysarobin, USP, 5 D cans D	2.00	:	2.15
Phosphate, mono	.01	: .00	Soda, see soda, caustic				Cinchonidin alk., pwd. 100 oz. tinson		:	.70
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegslb	.55	: .57	Cellulose Acetate, 100 D cases D	1.75	:	2.00	Crystal	***	:	.18
Calomel, see Mercury			Cerium Oxalate, USP 100 h kgs. h	• • •	:	.43	Sulfate, 100oz. tinsos	•••	:	.50

PHOSPHORIC ACID

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IN ALL STRENGTHS

AND

ALL HYPOPHOSPHITE SALTS

AT LOWEST PRICES

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

St. Louis Montreal Philadelphia New York



Cinchonidin alk., pwd. 100 cs. tinsos		: .10	[COPPER, metal electrolytic e/l			Diethyl Sulfate tech. 50gal.drs Ib .20 : .25
Crystalor			NY100 lb		: 13.00	CP drums
Sulfate, 100 oz. tins			Lake, c/l NY100 lb		: 13.37	Digitalin, Pure, 1 oz. vial cs 10.00 : 10.25
Citrine Ointment, see Mercury	***		Casting, c/l NY100 lb		: 12.62	Dimethylaniline, 840 m drs. wks. m .39 : .40
Coal Tar. Tim. & bbls., wksgal	0.0	. 00	Carbonate, 400 m bbls m Chloride, 250 m bbl m	.17	: .171/3	Dimethylsulfate, 100 m drs m : .50
Cobalt metal, 100 D kegs D	.06	-	Cyanide, 100 lb drslb	.46	: .50	Dinitrobenzene. 400 m bblsm .19 : .20
		: 2.85	Iodide, 5 m bot		: 5.65	Dinitrochlorobensene, 400 m bbis. m .19 : .20
Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls lb	***	: 2.10 : 2.35	Oxide, red 1000 lb bbls. ton lots lb	.17	: .18	Dinitronaphthalene, 350 m bbls. m .32 : .34
			Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 m bbls. m	.23	: .28	Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls lb : .46
COCAINE alk., USP, 1 os. viales		: 10.00	SULFATE, crys. 450 lb bbls. le/l spot100 lb	4.80	: 5.00	Dinitrotoluene, 300 m bbls m .19 : .20
Hydrochloride, USP—1 cs. vials,		: T.07	Carlots, bbls.f.o.b. NY.100 fb	4.60	: 4.70	Dionin, see Morphine, Ethyl
In % oz. vialsoz.			Carlots, bbls, delivered. 100 lb	4.95	: 5.25	Diphenylamine. 250 lb bbb lb .48 : .50
In crystals, granular, powder,	***	: 7.50	Imp. 550 lb esks100 lb	4.50	: 5.00	Diputing and a second second
or finly crystals as desired.			Powdered, 350 lb 5 bbls lb	5.75	: 6.00	2/1/mend all contractions are as
Cocoa Butter, bulk, 200 th bales, Ib	.26	: .2634	Copperas, bulk c/l wkston 400 fb bbls, c/l wkston		: 18.00	potes a rounder, our our minutes and
Fingers, cakes, etc. 12 b brs b	.34		200 lb bgs. c/l wkston		: 21.00	Duboisine Sulfate, 1 cm. vialoz : 55.00
CODEIN alk., 1 os. vls. 10 os.			Powdered, bbls100 b	1.90	: 2.00	EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr
lots		: 8.62	Sugar, 400 lb bbls100 lb	1.50	: 1.75	Emetine, alk., 15 gr. vis : 1.65
Hydrobromide, 1 es, vis, 10 cs.			Corn Syrup, 42 deg. 50 gal.			Hydchlide, USP 1 on vialon 18.00 : 19.00
lots		: 6.92	bbls 100 fb 43 deg. 50 gal. bbls 100 fb	***		20 81 1221111111111111111111111111111111
Hydrochloride, 1 ca. vis, 10 ca.			45 deg. 50 gal. bbls100 fb			EPSOM SALT, tech. 300 lb bbls.
lotscs		: 7.77	Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury Richl	oride		Bbls. e/l NY
Nitrate, 1 os. vls, 10 os. lots.os		: 1.11	Cotton Soluble, 100 m bbls. wet. m		: .42	100 D bgs., e/l NY100 D : 1.80
Phosphate, 1 cm. vis, 10 cm.			Coumarin, 25 lb tins		: 4.65	Imp., 220 lb bgs. e/l
lots		: 6.47			: 4.45	NY
Salicylate, 1 cm. vis, 10 cs.			CREAM TARTAR, USP, 300 D		: .251/4	USP, 300 m bbls, 10 bbls. 100 m : 2.50
lots		: 6.47	Imp. powd. USP, 224 bblsfb	.231/		Carlots, bbls 100 lb 2.10 : 2.15 Imported, 400 lb bbls. 100 lb : 2.00
Sulfate, 1 oz. vls. 10 oz. lots.oz		: 6.92	Creosote, USP, 42 lb cbrslb		: .42	100 m kers100 m 2.25 : 2.50
Small Sizes, 1/4 ex. vials, 50c 1/4 oz. 25c extra, singles 7c	extra,		Carbonate, 1 lb bot, 25 lb lb	1.80	: 2.00	Ergotin, Bonjean, 1 lb jars lb 6.00 : 6.35
per on.—25 cm. lots, 10e oz. e			Creosote Oil, 50 gal, drsgal	.20	: .22	Eserine alk., 1 cs. vial cs : 30.60
than above. Less than 10 cms. 1	5e os.		Cresol, USP, 400 lb drums lb		: .26	Salicylate, USP 1 oz. vialos : 22.00
nigher than above.			The second of th			Sulfate, USP VIII, 1 oz. vial.os : 17.00
COD LIVER CIL, Norwegian, 30 gal.			Cyanamide, bulk c/1 wks, Amm.unit			ETHER. USP 55 D drums D : .18
bblsbbl	23.50	: 25.00	DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 D. kegs To		: 3.80	Anaesthesia, 55 m drums m : .16
Newfoundland, 30 gal. bhisbbl		:	Dianisidine, 100 h kegs h	***	: 4.60	USP, 1880 55 lb drums lb : .38
Colchicine alk., USP 1 on, vialos		: 30.00	Dichlorobenzene, 1000 h drs h	.06	.07	Washed, 55 lb drums lb : .30 Motor, 1 lb cans lb .24 : .27
Salicylate, 1 os. vial		: 45.00	Diethylaniline, 850 m drs m	.45	: .55	and the same trees the same trees to the same trees trees to the same trees trees trees to the same trees tr
Collodien USP 30 D drums D		: .22	Diethyl Phthalate, 25 lb cans . fb	.55	: .65	Ether, Nitrous, 1 h bof b .92 : .95
Ethyl Bermyl Aniline, 300 m drs. m	• • •	: 1.30	1000 fb drs	.45	: .50	Ethyl Benzyl Aniline, 300 m drs. m : 1.30

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85-90% Ester, 50 gal, drs.gal		: 1.13	Gold Label, 100 To cases Th					. :	2,40
Carlots, drumsgal		: 1.10	Technical, 100 m ca ID	.60	2	.65		0 :	
Tanks Carsgal		: 1.05	GLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 200 D bass				HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 25rol.400 B		
Refined, drumsgal		: 2.00	le/1 wks100 D	1.15	9	1.25	bbla,	. :	.10
Bromide 115 lb drs lb		: .40	350 lb bbls. c/l wks100 lb				100 vol. 145 lb cbys lb		.40
Chloride 15 lb evl lb	4.	: .35		1.30		1.35	USP Soln. 375 to bbls 10 .0		.05%
Methyl Ketone, 50 gal, drums, lb	.25	2514	Bbls. le/l wks100 lb	1.50		2.00	100 vel, 145 lb cbys lb		.35
Morphine, see Morphine, Ethyl		20.2	Imported, bbls, spot100 fb	.85	0	.90	USP bot, 4 oz. casesgross 8.00		8.25
			USP, 300 lb bbls, Imp. sp100 lb			1.25	Bot. 8 oz. casesgross 11.7		12.00
Ethylene Bromide, 600 h drs h	***	: .60	USP, 300 lb bhls. dom. sp. 100 lb			1.75	Bot. 16 oz. casesgross 19.7		20.00
Glycol Ib		: 1.00	USP, 300 lb bbls. e/l wks.100 lb		:	1.40			35.00
Chlorhydrin, anhyd. 50 gal dra. Ib		: .85	Calcined, see Sodium Sulfate				Hyoscine Hydrobrom, USP 1 og.		00.00
40% Solution, 50 gal. bbls. fb	.25	: .30	Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry, 100						21.00
Dichloride 50 gal. drs To	.20	: .25	70° bags, c/l NY100 lb			3.26	vial		
Ethylideneaniline	* * *	: .70	Syrup, Drs. & bbls, c/l NY100 lb			3.55	Five ozs., 1 cs. vials os		20.50
Eucalyptol, 25 lb cans lb	.80	: .85	le/1 NY100 lb			3.75	dyoscamine Alk. Cryst., 1 os. vial.ou		35.00
Feldspar, bulkton	20.00	: 25.00	GLUE. pure white, bbis It			.35	Alkaloid, Amorphous, 1 oz. vial.oz		75.00
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech. crys.			Medium white, bbls		:	.30	Hydrobromide, USP 1 oz. vialoz		60.00
475 lb bbls		: .08	French, bbls	.18	:	.25	Sulfate. 1 oz. vial		35.00
Imported		0714	High Grade, bbls		:	40	INDOL, C. P. 1 oz. bot on 8.00) :	6.50
USP, erys. 100 D kegs D		.09	Bone, regular, bbls		:	.12	Iodides, see Potass. Iodide, etc.		
Imported		: .08	Fish, bbls			1.75	10DINE, crude, 200 lb kegs lb 3.93	3 :	4.01
Neut. Sol'n 40° 140 lb cbys. lb		0614				.17	Resublimed. 10 lb jars lb	:	4.55
48°, 140 cbys		.08	GLYCERIN, C. P. 550 D drums. ID	.161/		.1836	Tincture, USP, 50 gal. bblsgal 4.25	5 :	4.35
USP Sol'n 125 lb ebys		: .0834	Cans, 50 lb	.18			Carboys 1b 4.4	5 :	4.55
		0079	Dynamite, 100 m drs	.16		.161/2	Iodoform, powd. 10 h bot lb	. :	6.00
Ferrous Chloride, crys. tech.			Saponification, tanks Ib	.121/4		.12%	Crystals, 10 lb bot	. :	7.00
475 lb bbls lb	.06	: .063/9	Soap, Lye tanks	.101/	1	.11	Iridium, metal 10oz lotsos	. :	250.00
Ferrous Sulfide, 1000 to bbls. 100 to	2.50	: 3.00	Goa Powder, see chrysarobin				Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 m bot, m .80) :	1.00
Flake White, see lead, white			Graphite, crude 220 h bags ton	15.00	: 3	5.00	IRON & AMM. CITRATE, USP 25 D		
Fluorspar, 95% 220 th bgs. ex			Flake, 500 lb bbls	.05		.09	cans	. :	.84
dockton		: 25.00	Ground, lump, bbls	.04	:	.05	Green scales. 25 h cans h	. :	.84
96% bgs ton		: 33.56	Gualacol liquid, USP, 25 lb cans. lb	2.45	:	2.60	Cacodylate, 10 h bot h 6.50) :	6.75
28% bgs ton		: 35.00	Rengeare, 1 th bot ib		: 1	8.00	Citrate, USP VIII 25 lb cans lb		.99
		. 00.00	Carbonate, 5 lb boxes lb	4.70		4.80	Chloride, see ferric or ferrous		
FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400 D bbls.			HAARLEM OIL, Dom. 6 gr. cs gross			8.50	Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans lb 1.56) :	1.60
e/1 wks		: .10%	Imported, 5 gr. casesgross	5.15		5.25	Syrup, USP VIII		.30
Carboys, 100 lb lc/l wkslb	.11%		Halazone, 5 lb bot lb			3.25	Iodide. 1 lb bot		
Bbls., 400 lb le/l wkslb	.111/4		Hexamethylenetetramine, USP			0.20	Syrup, USP 5 lb botlb .3		
Second Hands			100 to drums lb	.75	:	.7734	Nitrate, kegs		
Fossil Flour		: .04	Imperted		:	.70	Com'l. bbls 100 fb 2.75		
Formaniline		: .50	Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd.	.00			Oxalate scales 25 lb camslb .81		.88
Fuller's Earth, 200 h bgs. e/l			drs	.821/4		.85		14:	.0736
mineston	15.00	: 17.00		.0479		.00			
Imported, 230 lb bags NYton	35.00	: 40.00	. Homatropine Hydrobrom. USP 1 cz.			0.00			.50
Fusel Oil, refined, 100 gal. drm.gal		:	vial02				& Potassium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs. lb .4		-47
Crude, 100 gal. drumgal			Five ozs., 1 oz. vialson			5.00	& Sodium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs lb .41		
		. 1.00	Hydrastine Alk., USP, 1 oz. vial.oz				Phosphate, USP 25 lb camelb		.89
SALT, naste 350 fb hbls. basts			Hydehlide, USP, 1 os: vialoz				Pyrophosphate, USP 25 b		
100%	.60	: .65	Sulfate, 1 ex. vial		: 2	2.00	eams	:	.96



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		~					_
JALAP RESIN, lump 510 tins . 10		Linalcol, 5 m bot	5.50 : 6.50	Manganese-(continued)			
Powd. tins		Litharge, see lead caids	Jan - was	Glycerophosphate, 5 m tins m		:	2.85
KIESELGUHR, 90 D bags NY to	n 60.00 : 70.00	Lithium Carb. USP, 100 b kp D	1.50 : 1.60	Hypophos, USP VIII 5 10 cans, 10		:	1.68
LANGLIN, see Adeps Lazas		Bromide, 100 B	1.75 : 1.85	Iodide, 1 m bot		:	6.40
LEAD, metal c/l NY100 m	8.00 : 8.25	Citrate, USP 100 lb kegslb Iodide, 5 lb botlb	1.70 : 1.78	Ore, bulk NYunit			.45
Acetate, white crystals 500 B	6.00 . 6.20	Lithopone, 400 m bbls, le/l wks. m	5.40			•	
bbls. wks	: .14	Bbls. c/l wies	: .06%	Sulfate, 600 lb casks NY lb	.10	:	.11
100 to 250 lb km. wks. lb		Bags, c/l wks	: .06%	Marble Flour, bulkton	10.00	: 1	12.00
White, broken, bbls. wim. 100 h		Imported, 400 lb bbls lb	.06 : .06%	See also Calcium Carbonate			
White, gran., bbls., wks. 100 h		Litmus Cubes	.00 : 1.00				
White, powd., bbls. whs Ib		MAGNESITE, erudeton	: 15.00	MENTHOL, USP, 60 lb cases lb			12.00
Kegs, wks ID		Calcined, 500 to bblston		Less cases, 5 lb tinslb		: 7	12.50
Brown, broken, bbls. wks ib		Magnesium mtl., sticks 100 D es. D	1.25 : 1.30	MERCURY, metal 75 D flask flask	80.00	: (61.00
USP, 100 lb keps		Carb. tech. 70 m bags NY m	.08 : .08%			-	
Arsenate, 100 h bbls. lc/l wks. h		75 lb bbls. NY lb	.08%: .09	Less Flasks, 5 lb jugslb			1.04
Bbls. c/l wks	.19%: .20	USP, 60 D bbls	.10 : .11	Bichloride, cryst. 25 lb bxslb			1.07
Paste, 600 m bbls		USP, blocks 100 m a. 1, 2, 4		Gran. powd., 2001b kegs1b			
Indide, USP VIII 5 m bot m	3.20 : 3.40	CON	.19 : .23	Bisulfate, 25 lb boxes		:	.86
Nitrate, 500 D bbls. wks D		Chloride, fused 575 h drs. e/l		Blue Mass. 25 lb boxes lb		:	.63
Oxide, lithge, 500 B bbls 100 B		wks ton		Powdered, 25 lb boxes lb		:	.64
0xide, red 500 m bbis, wks	: .14%			Blue Ointment, USP 25 lb care			
100 lb kegs wks		Imp., fused 900 b bbls NY.ton	20.00 . 28.00	50%		:	.TT
Percaride, 100 m drs	: .14%	Fluorilicate, crystals 400 m bbls.		USP, dilute 25 m cans 30%. m		:	.BT
White, basic carb, 500 lb bbls.		wks	.12 : .15	33 1/3% Mercury ID		:	.67
win D		30% soln. 500 lb bbls. wks. lb	.07 : .07%	Calemel, 50 lb brs		:	1,15
Bbls. c/l wks	: .0934	Soln. bbls. c/l whs lb	: .06				.50
100 lb kegs wits		Glycerophosphate, 5 lb tims lb	: 8.15	Citrine Ointment 25 lb jars lb			
White, sulfate 500 m bbls. wis. Ib	.0914: .0914	Hypophosphite, 5 lb cams lb	: 1.15	Iodide, green 25 lb jarslb			4.00
Bbls. e/1 wks100 D	: 9.25	Oxide, USP light 100 h bbls h		Red, USP 25 D jars D			4.10
Licorice Ext. Mass, cases D	.25 : .26			Yellow, USP VIII 25 m jars. m			4.00
Compound powder, bbls D	.11 : .13	USP, heavy 250 m bblsm		Red Precip. USP 25 lb bxslb			1.38
Powdered		Peroxide, 5 m cans	: 2.15	Powder, USP 25 lb bzslb		:	1.48
Sticks, 1 oz. 100 h cases b	.45 : .50	Perborate, 1 lb tins	: 2.25	White Precip. USP 25 lb bas lb		:	1.49
LIME (Salts, see Calcium Salta)		Salicylate, 100 D kees D	: .67	Powder, USP 25 lb bas lb		:	1.54
Live, 325 m bbls, ton lots, wks. m	: .01%	Sulfate, see Epsom Salts		With chalk, USP 25 D bas D		:	.63
Single bbl. wks Ib	: .01%	Manuarese Chloride, 600 D col.				-	
Hydrated, 167 lb bbl, ton lots,			.09%: .10	Meta-Nikraniline	.78	:	.30
wks	: .01%	NY		Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 300 b			
Single bbl. wks		Borate, 30%, 200 lb bbls lb	: .24	bbls		:	2.20
Oyster Shell, 150 lb bbl. single. lb	: .031/4	100 lb kegslb	: .25	Meta-Phenylenediamine, 800 P			
125 b bag b	: .031/4	Dioxide, 80-84% 968 b bbls.		bbls D	.95		.98
Sulfur, dry 200 lb drs. NY lb	.08 : .10	NYton					
33° Soln. 50 gal. bbls, NY. gal		85-90%, 900 b bbls. NY.ton		Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 D	90		.90
oo- some ou gan bons, NY. gal	.15 : .16	Hydrated, precip. 100 lb kgs. lb	.32 : .35	bbls	.00		

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METHANOL (Wood Alcohol)			NAPHTHA, Solvent, 110 gal. drs.			PALLADIUM, metal 10 oz. lotsoz	75.00		76.00
95%, tanksgal		: .85	wksgal	.27 :	.29	Paperestin, USP 57b bot D			
Drums, c/lgal		: .87	8000 gal, tank cars wks. gal	.22 :				-	1.40
Drums lc/lgal		: .90	NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 b bbls.			Papain, 10 lb bot. USP, Powd lb			2.35
07%, tanksgal			wks 1b	:	.07	Crude, 150 lb cases	1.85	:	1.90
Drums, c/lgal		: .90	Bbls. c/l wks	.0634:		Paraffin, ref'd 200 lb es, slabs			
Drums, le/lgal			Bbls., second hands NY D	.07	.07%	120-125 Deg. M. P	.031	4 .	.033
Pure, Acetone free, tks gal		: .90	Balls, 250 m bbls. wksm	:	.08	125-130 Deg. M. P	.04		.043
Drums, c/lgal		92	Bbls. c/l wks	.0734		130-135 Deg. M. P	.04		.049
Drums, le/lgal	***	95	Bbls., second hands NY Ib	.0173	.08	135-140 Deg. M. P Ib	.05		.063
Bbls. incl. 5c higher			Crushed, chipped, bgs., wks Ib	.05%:					
Methyl Acetone, 100 gal. drums.gal	1.07	: 1.20	Crude, imp., bags	.0214:		Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 B			
Tack carsgal		1.15	Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 lb	.0273:	.03	kegs			1.15
Chloride, 90 lb cyl		: .50	kegs		.30	Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs lb	1.35		1.30
Salicylate, USP, 50 lb cases lb		: .47	Ingot, 100 lb kegs	.29	.32	Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs lb	1.40		1.50
500 lb drums		.45				Para-Dichlorobenzene, 50-300 b bbls.			
Second Hands, cases ID	.43	: .44	Salt, single 400 lb bbls, NY. lb	.11 :		wkg	.17	:	.20
Methylene Blue, tech. 100 lb kgs. lb	1.00	1.50	Double, 400 lb bbls, NT lb	.10 :		25-50 lb kegslb	.18		.22
USP, medicinal 5 m cans m		2.60	Oxide, 100 h keps NY h	.40 :	.43			•	
Michler's Ketone, 225 h bbls. h		3.75	Sulfate, 450 lb bbls	.06%:	.07	Paraldehyde, 100 gal drs ID		:	.35
Milk, powd. 150 m bbls	.14		Nitre Cake, bulk wkston	5.50 :		Paraformaldehyde, USP 100 b . D			.50
Milk Sugar, see sugar of milk	144	10	500 lb bblston	13.00 :	14.00	Para-Nitroacetanilid, 300 D		•	,00
Mineral Gil, see oil mineral			Nitrobenzene, crude, 1000 lb drs.						
Mineral Rubberton	99.00	. 54 00	wiss	.09 ;	.0934	bbls,	.55	:	.60
Monochlorobenzene, see chlorobenzene	00.00	. 54.00	Redistilled, 1000 D drs. wks. In	.0934:	.10%	PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 D bolk.			
Monoethylaniline, 900 lb drs lb			Nitronaphthalene, 550 m bbls m	.20 :	.21	wks. ton	.69		.74
Monomethyl paramidophenol sulfate		: 1.00	Nitrotoluene, mixed 1000 B drs.				.00		
100 lb drs lb			wks	.14 :	.15	Para-Nitrochlorobensene, 1200 lb drs.	-		90
MORPHINE Sulfate, USP 5 os. tifes	* * *	: 4.00	Ochre	:		wks	.20		.30
10 02		: 6.35	011 Fusel, see Fusel 011			Para-Nitro-ortho-Toluidine, 300 lb			
Acetate, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots.oz			OIL MINERAL, wh. 50 gal. bbls.gal	1.00 :	1.25	bbls	2.75	2	2.85
Hydrobromide, 5 oz. tins 10 oz.		: 6.35	011 Mirbane, see nitrobenzene	2.00		Para-Nitrophenol, 185 m bbls m	.70		.75
			Opium, see crude drugs						
Hydchlide, 5 og. tins 10 og.		: 6.35	Orange Mineral, 800 D casks NY. Ib	.15%:	.16	Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 D			
			500 lb bbls. NY	.15%:	.16%	bbls,	1.35	:	1.30
lots		: 6.35				Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls lb	.55		.60
Diacetyl Alk., 1/8 cs. vls. 10			Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs lb	2.40 :	2.50		.00		.00
OK		: 10.20	Ortho-Anisidine, 100 h drs Ib	:		Para-oxy-Benzaldehyde, 100 lb			
Hydehlide, 1/8 oz. vls. 10 os. os		: 9.25	Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, 1000 m drs.			kegs	1.50	:	1.60
Ethyl Hydehlide, 1/2 os. vls. 10			wits	.06 :	.08	Para-Phenetidin, 500 lb drs lb	1.55	:	1.80
20		: 10.45	Ortho-Nitrochlorobensene, 1200 b			Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb			
Small Sizes: 16 cm. vials, 50c	extra;			.35 :	.40	bbls D	1.40		1 80
14s 25c extra; single oz. vis.,			drs. wks				1.40		2.00
tra, over price for 5 on, tins. 2			Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 m 3 bbls. m	:	1.25	Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 D			
lots in 5 os. tins, 10c os. lower			Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1000 h drs.			bbla Ib	.40	:	.41
above schedule. Less than 10 or			wks	.10 :		Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 h			
15c oz. higher than above schedu			Ortho-Toluidine, 350 h bbls h	.13 :		bbls, wks ID	.13	:	.30
Musk Ambrette, 1 D cans B	1 K 00	: 16.00	Oxeall, USP 5 D bot D	:	3.00	Para-Tolsidine, 350 lb bbis. wks. lb	.85		.90



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PARIS GREEN				: 1	16.00	POTASSIUM-(Continued)			
Arsenic Basis, 500 lb keps lb	.26 :	.28	Pitch, Coal-Tar, whston	30.00 : 3	33.00	Chlorate, crys. 112 b kgs. c/l	0.01		0.00
Kits, 56, 28, 14 Ds	.28 :	.30	Plaster Paris, tech. 250 m bbls.bbl	:	3.30	wks	.083		.08%
Packages, 5 and 2 Ds To	.31 :	.33	True Dental, 300 bbls	bbl :	4.50		.083		.09
Packages, 1 m, 1/4, 1/4 m m	.34 :	.38	Platinum, metal soft 10 oz. lots-oz	:12	25.00	Powd., 112 lb kegs wkslb Imp., kegs NYlb	.007		.0736
Paris White, see whiting, French			Podophyilin, 5 b botb		6.25	Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY ID	.08		.09
Pensin. USP 5 m bot	2.25 :	2.50	Second Hands		5.75		,00	٠	.00
				0.00		USP, fine crys, 110 lb kegs	.08		.09
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls. lb Dark Amber 300 lb bbls lb	.021/4:	.03	POTASH, CAUSTIC, solid 88-92%			Citrate. USP 10 m cans In	.63		.66
			700 lb drs. wks lb	:					.65
Light Amber, 300 b bbls b	.04 1/2:	.05	Imp., 88-92% 700 m drs. NY. m	.061/2:	.06%	Cyanide 110 b cases b Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln, 25 b			.00
Cream White, USP 300 m bbls. m	.07 :	.07%	USP, by alcohol 5 to cans to	.46 ;	.48	ting	1.60	:	1.70
Lily White, USP, 300 m bbls. m	.09 :	.091/4	cases	.30 :	.35	Guaiacol Sulfonato, 5 lb cans,			
Snow White, USP, 300 m bbls. m	.121/3:	.13	POTASSIUM Acetate, USP, 100 D			10 m	1.75	0	2.00
Phenol, see also acid carbolic			kegs	.30 :	.31	Hypephosphite, 10 m cans To	.80	:	.85
American makers, drums wks In	*** :	***	Bicarbonate, crys. 220 h bbls. h	.11 :	.12	Iodide, USP, 100 to cases To	3.75		3.85
Open market, drs	.35 :	.36	wits	.09 1/4:	.09%	Second Hands, cases To		1	8.65
Natural, 240 lb des drs. whs lb	:	***	Bichromate, crys. 900 D casks. D	.091/4:	.09%	Lactophosphate, 4oz boton		:	190
Imported, 836 to des drs ID	*** :	***	Powd., 900 lb casks wkslb	:	.12	Metabisulfite, 300 th bbls th		0	.23
	:	***	Binozalate, 300 lb bbls lb	.28	.30	Imp., 800 m bbls m	.18	0	.15
Phenolphthalein, USP, 100 m drs. m 5 m cam, 100 m lots	1.40 :	1.50	Bisulfate, C.P., 5 b cansb	:	.80	Muriate, 80%, 200 h bass, NY			
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 h	1.50 :	1.60			.22	Kg0 unit			.68
kegs			100 lb kegs	•••		Nitrate, see Saltpetre			
Phenylethylalcohol, 170 bot h	6.75 :	0.75	Bromate, 100 h cs		.45	Oxalate, neutral, 100 h kegs h	.40		.45
Imported	7.75 :	8.75 9.75	BROMIDE, USP cryst, 450 fb			Perchlorate, 112 h kegsh	.09		.10
Phosgene, 100 m cylinders m	:	1.00	bbls,	:	.26		.00		.10
Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl. lb	.35 :	.40	Granular, 300 fb bblsfb	:	.26	PERMANGAN, USP, crys. 500 lb	1.0		1 2 2 1
Phosphorus, red 110 fb cs. wksfb					.27	drs., wks	.15		.15%
Impurted, 112 h casesb	*** :	.75	Cases 100 lblb					72I ·	.48
Yellow, 110 lb ca. wis lb	.35 :	40	Imported, USP, 220 m cs m	.16 :	.17	Prussiate, red, 100 lb bblslb			.45
Imported, 112 m casesm	.00	.40	CARBONATE, 80-85% calc.				.22		.23
Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 D cyl.			800 lb eks lb	.05%:	.06	Prussiate, yellow, 500 lb casks. lb		. "	
wiss	:	.45	80-85%, hydrated, 800 lb			Salicylate, 25 m cans m		0	.75
Phthalie Anhydride, 100 m bbls. m	.25 :	.30	eks	.05%:	.05%	Sulfate, 200 lb bags, NY. K20 unit			.94
Pilocarpine Hydehlide, USP 25 os.			90-95% cale, casks To	.06 :	.0614	USP. VIII, 100 lb kegslb	.15	:	.18
lets, 1 oz. vialsoz	:	7.50	96-98% calc. casks Ib	.06%:	.06%	Sulfocyanide, CP 25 m jars m			.50
Nitrate	:	7.50	99% calc. casks	.09 :	.091/2	Tartrate, neutral, 100 lb kegs. lb			.53
Single sunces	:	1.75	USP, 100 lb kepslb	.131/4:	.14	Titanium Oxalate 200 m bbls. m	.28	2	.30
Alkaloid, 15 gr. visea	:	.85	0070 UE CAME					_	

Largest producers of Pure Phthalic Anhydride in the world



Brand PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

is the Product by which all other Brands may be Standardized.

IT-IS-PURE

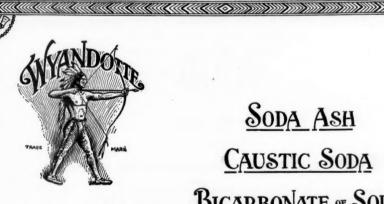
Unless Phthalic Anhydride melted in a TEST TUBE, has the same colorless appearance as SELDEN BRAND, it contains foreign matter which proves it is *not* STANDARD.

It is possible that trouble in commercial or research work can be traced directly to the use of *impure* Phthalic Anhydride.

THE SELDEN COMPANY

Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.

umice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls. lb	.04%:	.08	QUININE—(continued) Santonin USP, 11b bot 143.0		:152.00
Lump, bags lb	.03 1/2:	.05	2.1		
Powdered, 350 b bbls b	.0214:	.03	Quali Cione los sials os sems	0	: 1.25
vridine, 50 gal, drumsgal	3.75 :	4.00	500z. lots. 5c os extra: 5oz cans. Satin White, 500 lb bbis lb		: .013
UICKSILVER, see Mercury			50cz lots 3c oz extra; 25cz cans, Schaeffer's Salt, 250 lb bbls.wis. lb .	0	: .65
Sulfate, 100oz tinsos	:	.75	50os lots, 2c os extra; single 1os Scopolamine, see hyoscine. Seidlits Mixture, 225 lb bhis lb	7	: .18
uinoidine, see Chinoidin			quintne saids soid and quoted basis		10
QUININE SULFATE, USP.			and bisulfate sold hasis 100cm Crude, bulk, maueston 10.0	0	: 12.00
		.50	lots in 100cs cans. Smaller orders Befined, floated, bagston 18.6		: 30.00
American, 100es tinses	::: :	.57	or containers extra as above Air floated, hagston 32.0		: 50.00 : 65.00
Dutch, 100oz tinsoz	:	.50	R SALT, 250 lb bbls. wks lb .55 ; .70 SILVER, metal, Americanos		: .995
Java, 1000s tins	:	.50	Red Lead, see lead exide		: .645
Japanese, 100os tinsos	:	.50	Red Precipitate, see mercury Colloidal, 16os bot		: 2.80
QUININE ALK., USP.,100os time.ou	:	.67	Resorcin, see resorcinol. Silver Iodide, 16os botos		: .68
Acetate	:	.88			: .46
Arsenate		.88			: .38
				10	: .35
Benzoate		.88			29
Bisulfate, USP	:	.50			: .073
Citrate	:	.62	Lump selected, bbls b .09 : .12 Soapstone, see Tale, crude		,
Dihydchlide, USPos	:	.66	Powdered, bbls		
Dihybromide	:	.66			: 1.94
Dicarbonate, 10ez tins	:	2.50			: 2.19
			200 . 2.20		: 1.38
Ethyl Carbonate, 16cs, timees Ferrocyanide	:	.95	Bound and met Beste KON have		. 1.00
					: 1.48
Pormate	*** :	.85	Salol I'RP 100 h drums h ga . ag Soda Ash, 58% dense, bags ex-		
Glycerophosphate	:	.88	Salt. Common, see sodium chloride. warehouse, NY100 lb		: 2.01
Hydriodide	:	.88	Salt Cake c/l fob wks ton 21 00 . 25 00 Bbis., ex-warehouse. 100 B		: 2.25
Hydrobromide, USP	:	.62	SALTPETRE, Double Refined Contract, Basis 58% bags c/l		
Hydrochloride, USP	:	.62	distinst, 100-500 m obis.		: 1.45
Hydrochlorsulfate	***	.66	C/1 WAS		: 1.55
Hydchlide & Urea, USP ID	:	.88	Lens C/1 Works, DOLS ID		
Hypophosphite		.33	necessitions and not N. V. 2. L.		
Phenoisulfonate	:	.88	Small Crystals, 350-400 bbls	-	
Phosphate	:	.74		80	: 3.50
Salicylate, USP	:	.63	Powdered, bbls. e/l wks b : .07% 76% solid drs. ex-warehouse	-	. 5.00
Tannate, USP	:	.45			: 3.66



SODA ASH CAUSTIC SODA BICARBONATE OF SODA

MICHIGAN ALKALI COMPANY

General Sales Department 21 East 40th Street, New York Works: Wyandotte, Michigan

"Distinguished for its High Test and Unform Quality"

SODA CAUSTIC-(Centinged)			SODIUM-(Continued)			SODIUM-(Continued)	
Contract basis 76% e/l wha.			Chlorate, 112 h kegs, wksh		: .0	61/4 Ortho-Chloro-para-Toluene Sulfo-	
100 D	***	: 3.10	Imported, 112 lb kegn lb	.0614	: .0	6 1/4 nate, 175 lb bbls, wkslb .25 :	.37
Pmpt and spot, Basis 76%			Chioride, tech. 200 h bags., ton		: 13.0		.40
c/1 wks100 lb		: 3:20	C. P. 300 m bbls	.05	: .0		.22
Contract 74% low grade c/1			Citrate, USP, IX, 100 h kegs, h		: .6		.19
wks. flat100 D		: 3.02	USP. VIII, 100 h kegsh		: .5		.27
Ground & flake, 76% pmpt and			Cyanide, 96-98%, 100 h cases			Phosphate, di-sodium, tech 550 lb	
pot, wks e/l drs100 fb		: 3.60	wks		: .2	3 bbls 10 .031/4:	.084
Contract, 76% drums, c/1 wks			Ton lots, wks		: .2		.073
fat		: 3.50	73-76%, 100 D cases, wks. D			034 Imp. gran D .051/4:	.06
76% drs. ex-warehouseNY100 D		: 4.06	125-128%, 200 D cs D			USP, recrys. 275 bblsD .10 :	.11
USP, stick, 10 h cans h	.19		120-125%, 200 b cs b			914 Mono-sodium 100 lb kegs lb .24 :	.26
Pure, stick, by alcohol Ib	.25		Fluoride, 350 m bbls, NY imp. m			914 Tri-sodium tech. e/l, bbls ID .0414:	.05
			Glycerophos, USP, crys 25 D	.00	0	Pieramate, 100 lb kegs lb :	.00
SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 D bbls			cans	1.65	: 1.7	Done Malaran Maldanada AMEM	
wiss	.04%		Powder, 25 lb tins		: 1.8		.09
Ton lots, bbls. wks D			Solution, USP 25 lb tins lb		: 1.0		.13
Imp. 500 lb casis		:	Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic	1.00	. 1.0	Imp. 450 m cks m .1134:	.12
Aluminum Sulfate, see alum soda.			Hypochlorite, Soln, 100 lb chys. lb		: .0		.23
Bennoate, USP, 100 lb bbls lb	.65		14 % % soln., 50 D cbys D	***		Callendar 1000 ton	.40
Bicarbonate, 400 D bolaNY100 D						Second Hands I'SP kees D 27	.40
Bbls. c/l wks100 lb			Hydrosulfite, 200 lb bbls, fob, wks. lb	.22	: .2	Silicate, 60° 700 m bbls, f.a.s.	
112 b kegs wks100 b	•••		Hypophosphite, USP, 25 h cans				2.00
112 lb kegs, NY100 lb			D.	.TO	: .T		
Bichromate, 600 D casks wks D			MYPOSULFITE, tech. pea crys.,	***	-		1.75
Casks, e/l wks	.07%		375 m bbls. wks 100 m.	2.90	: 3.3		
Casks, NY	.07%	: .07%	Bbls. e/l wks100 lb		: 2.7		.80
Bisulfite, dry powder, 500 lb			100 lb kegs wks100 lb	3.00	: 3.6		.823
bbls., wks	***	: .0436	Imp		: 2.8		.75
Solution, 32-40°, 500 lb bbis.			Granulated, bhis. wks100 h	3.15	: 3.5		1.50
wks	1.25	: 1.75	Bbls, e/l wks100 lb		: 3.0	0 Bilicofluoride, 450 lb bbls, NY, lb	.06
Bromate, 100 lb ca lb		: .95	Kegs wks	3.25	: 3.8	5 Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt.	
Bromide, USP, 450 m bbls m		24	Regular crystals100 fb	2.65	: 2.9	O Sulfate, Anhydrous, 550 lb bbls,	
Cases, 100 B		: .25	Iodide, USP, 25 h jarsh	4.25	: 4.8	e/1 D .0334:	.04
Imp. USP. 112 b cs b		.19	Metanilate, 150 m bbls m		: .6		
		,	Naphthionate, 300 m bbls m		: .6		.05
	5,50	: 5.75		.00		Drs. c/1 wks D .031/4:	.04
25 D	9.50	: 0.10	Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 lb bgs.			Imp 700 h dry NV h	.033
Carbonate, sal soda, 350 m bbls			e/1 NY100 lb		: 2.5		.05
le/1 NY100 m		: 1.85	Futures, NY100 lb	2.52	: 2.5	Imp., 500 lb drs. NY lb .031/4:	.04
Works c/l	1.10	: 1.30	Double Refined, 400 m bbls			30% crys. 400 m bbls.wks. m .02 :	.023
Monohydrate, 400 m bbl,			gran e/l wks			4% Imp., 400 lb bbls lb :	.024
1c/1100 m		: 2.45	Nitrite, 500 lb bbla. wks lb	.07%	: .0	71/4 Sulfite, crys. 400 lb bbls. wks lb .031/4:	.03
Pure photographic, 100 lb			Bbls. spot, makers Ib		: .0	71/4 Desiccated, 400 fb bbls fb .091/4:	.10
keg	.08	: .00	Imp. 650 lb casks	.08	: .0	8¼ 10e higher per oz.	



Soda Ash

Modified Soda Bicarbonate of Soda

Caustic Soda Special Alkali

Textile Soda

Manufactured and Sold by

DIAMOND ALKALI COMPANY

GENERAL OFFICES - PITTSBURGH, PA.



THE success of thousands of business enterprises is vitally affected by the use of Alkali.

The Solvay Process Company feels this responsibility and the aim of the entire organization is at all times centered on perfection.

Solvay 58% Soda Ash
Dense-Light-Extra light (Fluf)
Solvay 76% Caustic Soda
Solid-Flake-Ground
Solvay Super Alkali (15%
Solvay Snow Flake Crystals
Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay Cleansing Soda
Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Tanners Soda
Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda



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SODIUM-(Continued)			SULFUR, crude bulk, c/l NYton			Thiocarbanilid, 170 m bbls m	.28	
Sulfocarbolate, UHF, 100 B			Crude, f.o.b. mineston		: 15.00	Thymol, USP, 25 lb tinslb	3.00	: 3.25
kegs	.37	: .39		1.75	: 1.95	Iodide, 5 b boxes	6.75	: 7.00 : 47.25
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls lb	.45	: .47	Roll. 500 D bbla. c/l NY.100 D	1.85	: 2.10 : 2.15	American standard, NY100 lb	***	: 47.12
Tungstate, crys. 100 lb kegs lb				2.20	2.45	99% American, NY100 lb		: 46.62
Dessicated, kegs		: .65			: 3.05			. 40.02
Solvent Naphtha, see Naphtha					: 3.15	Bichloride, 50% solu. 100 lb		: .13%
Spartein Sulfate, USP, 25os bulk.os	.60	: .70	Rubbermakers 100%, 246 fb	2.00		Crystals, 500 lb bbls. wkslb	***	: .34 14
Single oz. vialor		: .77	bbls. NY100 lb	2.60	: 3.15	100 lb kegs, wks lb		: .35
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags lb	.09		Commercial, 99%, 150 lb bgs.			Oxide, 400 lb bbls. wks		
	.08	10	NY100 lb	1.35	: 1.65	100 lb kegs wkslb		: .53
STRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 100 B			For Dusting, 99%, 100 lb			Tetrachloride, 1000 lb drs, wks. lb		: .2714
Carb. 600 m bbls. wks	***			2.00	: 2.50	Tolidine, 850 to bbls	1.00	: 1.10
100 lb kegs wkslb		: .08	Flowers, 100%, 240 lb bbls.			Toluene, 8000gal tank cars, wks.gal	.22	: .24
Iodide, USP, 25 D jars D		: 4.00	NY100 m		: 3.55	110gal drs. wksgal	.27	: .29
Nitrate, 600 h bbls, wks h		: .11%	Precipitated, 125 m bbls NYm	.14	: .16	Sulfate, 350 lb bbls		: 1.10
Imp., bbls, NY	.11%			.01		Toluidine, Mixed, 900 lb drs. wks. lb	.31	: .32
Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegs lb	.65		Sulfur Chloride, red, 700 lb drs.			Triacetin, 50 gal. drs., wks ib		: .45
	.00		wks	.06	: .07	Tribromphenol, 100 h cases h		: 1.00
STRYCHNINE Alkaloid, USP, crys. 100oz tinsoz			150 lb cbys, wkslb	.05	: .06	Trional, see Sulfonethylmethane Triphenylguanidine		
Alk. powd., USPoz		: .95 : .85	150 lb chys. wks	.00	.07	Triphenyl Phosphate, 450 lb bbls. lb	.50	: .80
Acetate		: 1.05		.08	0834	Tripoli, 500 lb bbls100 lb	2.50	: 3.00
Chycerophosphate, USPos		: 1.05	Sulfur Dioxide, 100 b cylb			Tungsten NY	8.25	: 10.00
Hydrobromide		: 1.05	Iodide. USP, VIII, 5 h bot. h		: 4.55	Ultramarine Blue		: .18
Hydrochlorideau		: 1.05	Sulfuric Ether, see Ether			UREA, pharm, 112 h cases h		: .30
Hypophosphite		: 1.15	Sulfuryl Chloride, 600 lb drs lb		: .70	VANILLIN, USP, 4000z canson	.50	: .50%
Nitrate, USP		: 1.05	TALC, Italian, 220 h bags NYton 3		: 40.00 : 55.00	Cans. 80 ozson	111	.501/4
Phosphate		: 1.05	Refined white, bagston	25.00	: 30.00	Cans, 36 ozs		: .51%
Sulfate, USP, crys. powdoz	***	: .68	French, 220 lb bgs. NYton 2 Refined, white, bagston 3	29.00	: 45.00	Venetian Red		: .05
Saccharinate05		: 2.15	Dom., crude, 100 m bags NY.ton 1		: 15.00	Verdigris, see Copper Subacetate		
Strychnine preparations quote 100oz lots in 100oz tins. Sma			Refined, 100 lb bags NYton 1	18.00	: 25.00	Vermilion, Amer. 100 lb kegs lb		: .35
%on vials, 50c extra; %on vi			Tartar Emetic, tech. 700 lb bbls. lb	.26	: .28	English, kegs		: 1.30
extra: single ounce vials. 7c ex			USP. 300 b bbls		. 3414	Veratrine Sulfate, 1os vialos.		
of 25 ozs. 5c higher tha			Terpin Hydrate, USP, 100 lb kegs lb		62	Hydrochloride, 1cs vialcs Veronal, see Acid Diethylbarbituric		: 2.00
schedule. Lots of less than			Terpineol, CP 1000 D drumsD	.50	: .51	WHITE LEAD, see lead, white.		
10e higher per on.			Cans. 50 D	.52	: .54	White Precipitate, see mercury.		
Sogar Milk USP. 200 to bbls th	.21	: .33	Imported, cans, 25 D D	.95	: 1.20	Whiting, 200 h bags, c/l wks,ton	14.00	: 16.00
Second Hands, USP, bbls Ib		22	Terpenyl Acetate, 25 h cam h		: 1.85			: 22.50
Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane		-			: 1.90	Gilders, bags, NYton		: 15.00
					: 1.35	French, bags, NYton		: 18.00
Sulfonethylmethane, USP, 5 lb brs. lb			Theobromine Alk.,5 h cans h		: 5.75 : 3.50	English, bags, NYten		: 33.00
Sulfonmethane, USP, 5 lb brslb	2.40	: 2.60	and Sod. Salicylate, 1 h bot h		. 0.00	Witch Hazel Extract, 50gal. bbls.gal	1.20	: 1.25

R. W. GREEFF & CO.

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XYLENE, 3° dist. range, nitration tks. wks	.40 : .45 :	.45 .50	Oils			LARD OIL, Edible prime, bblsIb Off prime, bblsIb Extra, bblsIb	***	.1514
5° dist. range, 8000gal tanks						Extra No. 1, bbls	***	.111%
wksgal	:	.31	Castor, No. 1, 400 lb bbls lb	.15 :	.151/2	No. 1 bbls	:	.11
110gal, drs. wksgal	***	.36	80 To cases	:	.16	No. 2 bbls	:	.101/2
10° dist. range, drums, wks. gal	***	.34	No. 3, bbls	:	.14 1/2	LINSEED, raw c/l bbls, spotgal		.91
Commercial. 110 gal drs., wks.gal	.31 :	.32	Blown, 400 lb bbls	:	.1616	Five bbls., rawgal	• • • •	.94
Tanks, wks	.26 :	.27	China Wood, bbls., spot NY Ib	.2114:	.2114	Boiled, 5 bbl. lotsgal	***	.96
Xylidine, 900 lb drs		.50	8000 gal. tks. NY			Double boiled 5 bbl. lotsgal	***	
YARA YARA, 11b tins	1.75 :	2.00	Jan., Feb., Mar., forward,	:			*** :	.97
Yohimbin Hydchlide, 1 oz. vialoz	3.75 :	4.25	bbls., China Ib	.21%:	.22	Raw, le/l bblsgal		.94
ZING, METAL, high grade, slabs			Coast, tanks, Jan., forward Ib	.20 :	.201/4	Tanksgal	*** :	.85
e/1 NY100 fb	:	8.50				JanMar., c/l bblsgal	:	.91
Common Slabs, c/l NY100 lb	6.65 :	6.70	Coconut Ceylon, 375 lb bbls, NY. lb	.10 :	.10%	AprAug., c/l bblsgal	:	.85
Mossy, 25 lb bxs NY lb	:	.16	8000 gal, tanks, NY To	.08%:	.08%	imported, bbis, NYgal	:	
Ammonium Chloride, powd., 400 lb			Cochin, 375 m bbls, NY m	.10%:	.11	Tanks, WYgal	:	
bbls	.0714:	.08	Tanks, NY	.09 14 :	.09%			
Carb. tech. 150 lb kegs NY lb	:	.18	Manila, tanks, P. Coast Ib		.081/4	Mennaden, crude, bbis, wisgal	***	***
USP, 100 lb kegs	:	.30		:		Crude, tanks, Baltgal	.50 :	.52
Chloride, fused, 600 lb drs.wks. lb	:	.06	Edible, bbls, NY	.11 :	.11%	Light strained, tanksgal	*** *	* * *
Drs. c/l wks	.04%:	.05	Cod Newfoundland, 50 gal, bbls.gal	.67 :	.70	Light strained, bbls, NYgal	.66 :	.67
Imp. drs. NY	.05 ;	.0514				Yellow bleached, bbls, NYgal	.67 :	.69
Granulated, 500 lb bbls, wks. lb	.08 :	.09	Tanks, NYgal	:		Extra bleached, bbls, NYgal	.70 :	.72
Imported, drs. NY ID	.06%:	.07	Copra, bags	:	.05 1/4	Blown, bbls, NYgal	.75 :	.77
USP, 25 lb jars lb	.20 :	.25	Corn, ref. 375 m bbls, NY m	.13 :	.131/4	Neatsfoot, 20° c.t. bbls. NY Ib		.17%
Cyanide, 100 lb drs	:	.40	Crude, tanks mills To	:	.10	Pure, bbls, NY		
Dust, 100 lb tins wkslb	.0916:	.10	Bbls., NY	:	.12	Extra, bbls., NY	***	.14%
500 lb bbls, kegs, le/l wks lb	:	.091/4	Cottonseed, crude tks. mills Ib	.0914:	.091/2	Extra, Dots., A1	:	.111/6
500 lb bbls, kegs, c/l wkslb	:	.0834	P. S. Y., 100 bbl, lots NY Ib			Oleo Oil, No. 1, hbls, NY To	:	.16
Iodide, 5 lb bots	:	5.20		.10%:	.12	No. 2, bbls., NY	:	.111/4
Nitrate 25 lb jars	:	.35	White, 100 bbl. lots NY Ib	.13%:	.14	No. 8. bbis, NY	:	.10%
Oxide, Amer. 300 lb bblz, wks lb	.08%	.98%	Winter yellow, 100 bblz, NY Ib	:	.131/2			
Bbls. e/l wksfb	.081/6:	.08%	Degras, Amer. 50 gal, bbls., NY. Ib	.04%:	.0514	OLIVE, denatured bbls, NYgal	1.12 :	1.15
French, 300 lb bbls wks lb	10%:	.1214	English, bbls, NY			Edible, bbis., NY	1.70 :	
Bbl c/1 wks	.10 :	.12	Neutral, bbls, NY	*** :	.05	Foots, bbls, NY	.09%:	
Bags, c/l wks	.09%:	.1034	Neutral, Dolls, Mi	.11 :	.14	Shipment	.09%:	.091/4
USP, 100 lb bbls. c/llb	:	.17	Greases, choice white, bbls, NY Ib	.10 :	.1034	Palm Lagos. 1500 h casks h	.07%:	.08
Ton lots, wks	:	.18	Yellow	.06%:	.06%	Niger casks	.07	.071/4
Imported, white seal, bbls ID	:	.12%	Brown	.06 :	.0614	Bonny old Calabar, casts D	:	***
Green seal, bbls	:	.10	House	:	.06%	Palm Kernel, 1500 lb casks NY lb		
USP, 100 b bbls	.15 :	.17	Bone naphtha	:	.06%		.09 :	.091/4
Stearate, USP, 50 m bbls m	:	.32				Peanut, refined bbls, NY Ib	:	.16
Sulfate, 400 lb bbls, wks lb	.0314:	.08 14	Herring, Tanks, Coastgal	:		Crude, mills buyers' tks Ib	:	
Bbls. e/l wks	:	.02%	Horse, 375 m bbls, NT	:	.10	Crude, bbls. NY	:	
USP. 100 lb kep	.08 :	.09	Lard, prime steam bbls Th	.1314:	.14	Perilla, bbls, NY	:	.1436
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs lb	.32 :	.84	Compound, bbls	.1314:	.1334	Poppyseed, bbls, NYgal	2.25 :	2.50



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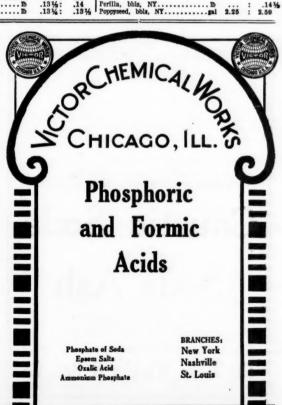
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FOUGERA



Oils and Fertilizers

Rapeseed, refined bbls, NYgal Blown, bbls, NYgal	.81	:	.82
Red Oil, distilled, bbls		:	.08%
Tanks			.08
Salmon, 8000 gal. tks. Constgal	**	-	***
Sesame, domestic edible bbls Ib	.121/4		.13
Sed Oil, bbls, NYgal	***	:	.45
SOYA BEAN, crude the, Const Ib Crude, Tks, D.P., NY Ib Crude, bbls. NY Ib	.09%	:	.10 .10¼ .11½
Sperm, 38° c.t. blch. bbls, NY.gal 45° cold test, blchd. bbls, NY.gal	***		.89
STEARIC ACID, s.p. 200 lb bags. lb Double pressed, bags	.11% .12% .12% .13% .13%	:	.13
Stearine, oleo, bbls	• • •		.101/4
Tallow, edible, tierces Ib City, extra, loose Ib	•••		.10%
Tallow Oil, acidless thus. NY Ib Bbls., c/l NY	• • •	:	.10
Fahnt, crude bbls, NY	***		.77 .79 .81

Fertilizer Materials

Ammon.	Sulf	bulk	wks100 lb			2.95
			NY 100 m	2.80		
Single	bags,	wks.	100 m		:	3.10
Blood, d	ried f.	o.b. N	Y unit	4.15		4.30
Bone, 3	& 50	group	d steamedton	25.00	:	28.00
Raw,	Chicag	0	ton			30.00

		-	
Cyanamide wksunit	2.20	:	2.25
Fish Scrap, dried wksunit Acid, Bulk, 7 & 3½, wksunit			
NITRATE SODA, NY100 TO	2.51	:	2.53
Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines, Florida pebble, 68-75%ten Tennomee, 72%ton	3,25		4.50 5.50
Phosphate Acid, 16% Bulk wkston	8.00	:	
Potassium Muriate, 80%unit Sulfateunit		:	.68
Steamed Bone Meal, NYton	32.00	:	35.00
Tankage, ground, NYunit High grade f.o.b. Chicagounit			.10

Naval Stores

				-	Car	loc	ds	ex.	-yard	N. Y.)		
Spirit	s T	ury	en	tine	, 1	bb]	s.			.gal		:	.98
Wood De									bbla		• • • •	:	.84
Pine	011,	8	tm.	d	isť	d,	b	bls.		.gal		*	.63
Pitch	pr	ime								. bbl		:	5.50
										oss for 280 D			
B									28	0 Tb			5.75
D									28	O ID		:	5.75
E									.28	0.10			5.75
\mathbb{F}^i									.28	0 10		:	5.75
G									.28	0 B		:	5.75
H									.28	O TO		:	5.75
I									.28	O ID		:	5.80
K									.28	010		:	6.10
M									.28	010		:	6.40
N									.28			:	$6.70 \\ 7.25$
WV	7 .	• • •							.28	010			7.60

Rosin Oil,					 :	.48
Second	run.	bbl	S	 gal	 :	.47
Tar, kiln-	burnt			 bbl	 :	11.00
Retort				 bbl	 :	10.75

Woods

Barwood, chips	.04%:	.05
Camwood, chips	.09	.18
Divi Divi, pods 100-200 h bags,ton		
Fustic, stickston		
Chips		
Hemlock, barkton		
Hypernic, chips	.0614:	.01
LOGWOOD, stickston	28.00 :	30.00
Chips 150 lb bags	.021/4:	.03
Mangrove bark, Africanton	34.00 ;	36,00
Bark, South Americanton	25.00 :	30.00
	:	
B1ton	:	35.00
J2ton	:	37.00
Nutgalls, see Crude Drugs.		
Oak bark, wholeton	20.00 :	23.00
Groundton		25.00
Quercitron bark, roughton	:	10.00
Groundton		25.00
Sumac. Sicily, 160 b bags ton	90.00 :	95.00
Virginia, 150 lb bagston	40.00 :	45.00
Valonia Cups, 28-33% tanton	36.00 :	38.00
Beard, 40% tan, 150 h bgs.ton	50.00 :	52,00
Wattle bark, 150 h bagsten	:	35.00

Extracts

Extracts			
Range of prices includes quality range for large quantity.			
Annatto, fine	.26	:	.30
Archil, double 600 b bbls b Triple, 600 b bbls b	.15	:	.17
Cone 600 th bbls Th	. 17		.19

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Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks. wks. Ib	.02 :	.02%	Osage Orange, 51° liquidlb Powd. 100 lb bagslb	.07 : .14 :	.08	Crude Dru	gs	
Bbls., wks	.02%:	.02%	Persian Berries	.27 :	.30			
Powd., 60% 100 bbls. wks. D	.05%:	.06				Accroides Gum, yel	.18 :	.30
Decolorized, bbls, wks Ib	.08 :	.09	QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid thm. In	.03 14:	.03 1/4	ACONITE Leaves, bales	.25 :	.27
Cudbear, English	.16 :	.17				Aconite Root, USP, bags	.48 :	1.60
Cutch. Rangoon, 100 D bales D	.13 :	.16	35% bleaching, 450 h bblsh	.0416:	.0514	No. 2. bales	1.55 :	1.55
Borneo, solid, 100 lb bales lb	.04%:	.05%	Solid 65% 100 m bales m	.05 :	.051/4	No. 3. bales	1.40 :	1.50
			Clarified bales	• • • •	.06	Agaric, white, cases	:	4.25
Liquid, 450 lb bbls	.10 :	.11	Quercitron, 51° 450 m bblsm	.06%:	.071/4	Almonds, bitter bags bxs	.32 :	.35
Tablets, 120 lb boxes	.13 :	.14	Powdered, 100 lb boxeslb	.09 :	.13	Sweet, bags	.45 :	.46
Flavine	.90 :	.95	Spruce, 25% liquid tanks wks Ib	.01 :	.01%	Meal, tins, boxes	.28 :	.30
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes lb	.20 :	.22	Powd. 50% 100 b bags wks. b	.02 :	.02 1/4	Alkanet Root, bags	.06	.0634
Crystals, 100 lb boxeslb	:	.20	Sumae, liquid 450 m bbls m	.07 :	.09	Aloes, Barbadoes, 120 h bblsh	.65 :	.70
Liquid, 51°, 600 m bbls m	.10 :	.12	Stainless, 600 lb bblslb	.07 :	.11	Cape, 400 D cases	.09 :	.10
Liquid, 51°, 600 m bots m			DYERS' SUNDRIES			Curação, 100 lb cases lb	.11 :	.1134
Gall extract	.16 :	.18				Socotrine, whole 100 b cs b	.30 :	.33
Gambier, 25% liq. 450 lb bbls lb	.0814:	.09%	Albumen, technical, egg 200 m cs. m		***	Althea Root, cut cases fb	.23 :	.25
Common, 200 lb cases lb	.10%:	.11	Blood, domestic, 100 lb drslb	:	.45	Whole bags	.00 :	.10
Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags lb	.18 :	.10	Spray Yolk 150 m cs	.45 :	.65	Ambergris, black boxesoz Grey, boxesoz		8.00 28.00
			British Gum, 140 lb bags c/l 100 lb	3.84 :	3.99		.85 :	
HEMATINE, Paste, 500 m bbls m	.11 :	.12	Bags, lc/1100 fb	3.94 :	4.09	Ammoniae, tears, bags	.14 :	.90
Crystals, 400 m bbls	.14 :	.20	Dextrin, corn 140 h bags c/1,100 h	:	3.49	Angestura Bark, bags	.08	.10
Hemlock, 25% 600 m bbls. wks. m	.0314:	.0314	Bags, lc/l100 lb	:	3.59	Anise, Levant bags	.15 :	.16
Hypernic, 51°, 600 lb bbls lb	.15 :	.16	Yellow, bags c/l100 lb	:	3.54	Russian, bags	.14 :	.18
Indigo, Madras bbls	.85 :	.00	Potato 220 h bags c/l h	:	.0714	Star, cases	.12 :	.134
Manila, bbls	:	1.30	Bags, lc/1	.07%:	.08%	Spanish, bags	.15%:	.16
			Yellow, 220 lb bags lb	:	.08		.21 :	.22
Larch, 25%, 600 m bbls., wks m	.031/4:	.03%	Tapioca, 200 lb bags, le/llb	.09 :	.10	White, No. 1, 200 lb bagslb	.26 :	.28
Powd. 100 lb bags, wks lb	.071/4:	.08	Prussian blue	.60 :	.62	Seconds, 250 lb bags	.24	.26
Logwood, 51°, 450 m bbls m	:	.1214	Sago Flour, 150 D bags, D	.04%:	.05	Sorts, amber, 200 to bags, bls. To	.12%:	.131/
Lower grades Ib	.07%:	.10	STARCH, powd, 140 lb bgs.c/l 100 lb	:	3.07	Powd., USP, 300 lb bbls lb	.19 :	.20
Solid. 50 lb boxeslb	.13 :		Bags lc/1	:	3.17	Areca Nuts, 150 lb bags lb	:	.09
		.15	Pearl, 140 m bags c/1100 m	:	2.97	Powd., 200 m bbls	***	.11
Madder, Dutch	.28 :	.30	Potato, domestic, 200 lb bags. lb	.05 :	.0536	Arnica Flowers, bales	.12 :	.14
Mangrove, 55% 400 m bbls m	.04 1/4:	.05	Imported, bags duty paid Ib	.06 :	.0614	Arrowroot, Amer., powd. bbls ID	.0614	.0934
Myrobalant, 25% liquid bbls Ib	.04 :	.05	Tapioca Flour, high grade bags Ib	:	.07	St. Vincent, powd. bbls ID	.16%:	.17
50% solid, 50 lb boxes lb	.04%:	.05	Medium grade bags	.05%:	36	Asafoetida, USP, 250 lb caseslb	.22 :	.24
Oak, tanks wks	.04 :	.04%	Low grade, bags ID	.04 :	.04 1/2	Powd, 50 lb bas	.47 :	.48
			Turkey Red Oil, bbls	.11 :	.12	BALM GILEAD BUDS, bags ID	.50 :	.55
23-25% liq. 600 m bbls. wks. m	.05 :	.05%	Yolk Oil, bhls	:	.00	Balmony Herb, bales	:	.14

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BALSAMS		Cannabis, true imp. bass Ib	: 1	5.75	Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 h balesh	.35 :	.37
Copaiba, Para, 80 D D	.23 : .5		.80 :	.85	Ambeynas, bales	:	
South American, 80 D cs D	.27 : .3			1.85	Penang, bales	:	
Fir Canada, cansgal				1.10	Cochineal, USP, boxes	.35 :	.37
Oregon, bbls., cansgal	1.65 : 1.	Powdered, boxes		1.25	Cora Leaves, Huanuco bags Ib	:	
Peru, 1201b cases	1.75 : 1.	Cantharides, Russian, cases Ib	1.10 : 1	1.20	Truxillo, bags	:	.55
Tolu, 90 lb cases	2.25 : 2.1	Powdered, boxes	1.20 : 1	1.25			
Bamboo Brier Root, bass D	.06 : .0	Caraway Seed, African, bags Ib	.24 :	.25	Cohosh Root, Black bags Ib	.14 :	.15
Barberry Bark, tree balm D	.22 : .		.25 :	.26	Blue, bags	.16 :	.17
Bayberry Bark, bales D	.11 : .1		1.50 : 1	2.00	Colchicum Root, bags	.08 :	.09
Wax, bbls D	.28 : .			1.75	Seed, bags	.10 :	.11
Belladonna Leaves, bales ID	.22 : .:	Green, grinding, bags ID	1.45 : 1	1.60	Colombo Root, whole bags ID	.0234:	.03
Root, bags	.12 : .:		.52 :	.53	Colocynth, apples, cases, bales To	.17 :	.22
Bees Wax, white bbls	.36 : .3	No. 1 N Country bags	.40 :	.42	Pulp, USP, bales	.33 :	.35
Yellow, refined, bbls	.21%: .:	No. 2 N Country bass Ib	.24 :	.26	Coltsfoot Leaves, bags	.06 :	.07
Crude, bags	.23 : .1	No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags Ib	.18%:	.19%	Comfrey Root, bags	.13 :	.14
Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes Ib	1.30 : 1.3	No. 3 Chalky, bags	.19%:	.20	Condurango Bark, bales	.1236:	.13
Sumatra, 80 lb boxes	.27 : .5	Cascara Amarga, 150 m bales m	.30 :	.32	Conium Seeds, bags	:	.16
Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags Ib	.14%: .1	Caseara Sagrada, bales, Old ID	.28 :	.32	Copaiba Balsam Para, see Balsams		
Beth Root, bags	.30 : .1	New	.27 :	.80	Copal Gum	.12 :	.131/
Blackhaw Bark, root, bales Ib	.40 : .4	Cascarilla Bark, quilla bales Ib	.36 :	.40	Cornander Seed, Bombay bags To	.05 :	.07
Tree, bales	.28 : .1	Siftings, bbls	.20 :	.25	Morocco, bags	.10%:	.10%
Blood Root, bags	.15 : .1	Comis Buds 449 mans B		.13	Bleached, bags	.14%:	.15%
Blueflag Root, bags	.23 : .1	(Shine releat mate eases &		.0014	Corn Silk, bales	.05%:	.06
Bolde Leaves, bales	.20 : .:	Saigon, assort. bales		.26			
Boneset Herb, bales	.08 : .1	Canala Pietula basicate B.		.11	Cotton Boot Bark, bales	.18 :	.20
Borage Flowers, bales	.18 : .1	Carter Beans ham		.0336	Cramp Bark, so-called bales ID	:	.08
Bryonia Root, bags	.09 : .1	Castoreum, 1 m but	4.00 : 4	.50	True, bags	.40 :	.42
BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250 D		Catechu Gum, bags		.10	Cranesbill Root, bags	.10 :	.11
bales	.88 : .6	Catnip Herb, bales		.17	CUBER BERRIES, XX bags D	.TO :	.75
Long, bales	.98 : 1.0	Celery Seed, 220 h bagsh	.25 :	.26	Powdered, boxes D	.75 :	.TB
	*** : **	Ceresin Wax, white bags ID	.09 :	.10	Culvers Root, bags	.35 :	.38
Ruckthorn Bark, bags	.06 : .0	Yellow, 200 lb bags	.08 :	.09	Cumin Seed, Levant bags Ib	.27 :	.28
Burdock Root, bags	.19 : .3	CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman			Morocco, bags	.27	.29
Burgundy Pitch, dom. 110 h stands		bales	.95 : 1	1.05			
Gross for net	: .0	Hung, cases bales	.08 :	.09	Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, straps Ib	.14 :	.15
Calabar Beans, bags	.12 : .1	Charcoal Willow, powd. bbls Ib	.06 :	.0614	Jewelers. large. straps Ib		.55
Calamus Root, bleached cases Ib	.35 : .3	Wood, powd. bbls		.05	Small, straps	.15	.16
Unbleached, bags	.0734: .0	Chestnut Bark, bags		.08	French, straps		.13
Calendula Petals, imp. bales b	: .3	Herb, bales		.06%	Broken, boxes	.07	.0714
Calisaya Bark, bales, powd Ib	.27 : .3	Chicle Gum, bags		.00			
Camphor, see Chemicals		Chiretta, bales		.13	Damar Gum, 136 lb caseslb	.251/4:	.26
Canary Seed, Morocco bags D	: .0	Cinchona Bark, red quills bales. Ib		.50	Damiana Leaves, bales	.14 :	.16
South American, bags ID	.05%: .0	Broken, bales		.2234	Dandelion Root, Imp., bags D Deer Tongue Leaves, bales D	.09 :	.10
Candelila Wax, bags	.23 : .2	Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales, bond D		.75	Digitalis Leaves, bales	.07 :	.08
Canella Alba Bark, bales	.51 : .5	Clover Tops, bags		.28	Dill Seed, bags	.0814	:09
manage area, Maine		Cluter 10ps, bags	.20 .	.20	Dill Door, Dags	.0075.	

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Dogwood Bark, Jamaica bags Ib	.10%:	.12	Grindelia Robusta Herb, bales B	.07 :	.07%	LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags To	.51 :	.65
Flowers, bales	:	.15	Guaiac Gum, 80 lb cases lb	.28 :	.30	Larkspur Seed, bags	1.25 :	1.35
Doggrass Root, USP, cut bags Ib	.12 :	.14	Guarana, tins, cases	.60 :	.70	Laurel Leaves, bales	.04%:	.05
Dragons Blood, mass cases Ib	.45 :	.50	GUM, see Arabic Gum, etc.			Lavender Flowers, Ordinary Ib	.32 :	.35
Reeds, boxes	1.15 :	1.25	HELLEBORE ROOT,			Selected	.38 :	.42
ECHINACEA ROOT, bags ID	.26 :	.31	Black, bbls	.08 :	.10	Leeches, tubsPer 100	:	6.00
Elecampane Root, bags	.09 :	.10	Powdered ID White, Powd. 250 ID bbls ID	.15 :	.17	Lemon Peel, bags	.09 :	.10
Elder Flowers, bags	.14 :	.16	Helonias Root, (unicorn false)	.16 :	.17	Licerice Root, Russian whole D	.07%:	.08
Elemi Gum, 89 h cases h	.10 :	.11	bags	.88 :	.90	Spanish, natural bales Ib	.09 :	.09%
Im Bark, select, 5 h bundles cases h	.29 :	.31	Hemp Seed, Manchurian bags ID	.05 :	.0534	Powdered, bbls	.09 :	.093
Grinding, bags	.10 :	.12	Chilian, bags	:		Selected, 2 & 5 h bundlesh	.16 :	.20
Powdered, bbls 1D	.23 :	.24	Henbane Leaves, bales, USP ID	.35 :	.38	Cuttings, 125 lb bags lb	.07 :	073
ERGOT. 150-200 m bags mb	.35 :	.37	No assay	.30 :	.35	Life Everlasting Herbs, bales ID	.05 :	.06
Eucalyptus Leaves, bales		.05	Henna Leaves, bales	.12 :	.13	Lime Juice, clarified bblsgal	.50 :	.60
Euphorbia Pilulifera Herb, bags. Ib	.15	.17	Powdered	.15%:	.16	Linden Flowers, with leaves, bales in	.14 :	.16
Euphorbium Gum, cases		.32	Honey, Calif., 120 b cases b	.111/2:	.12	Without Leaves, bales lb	.21 :	.23
Powdered, boxes	• • • • •	.40	Hops, N. Y. prime bales ID	.23 :	.25	Liverwort Leaves, bales	.20 :	.23
	:		Pacific Coast prime bales Ib Horehound Herb, bales Ib	.20 :	.11	Lobelia Herb, bales	.22 :	.24
Fennel Seed, French, bags 1b	.15 :	.16	Horsetail Rush, bags	:	.15	Lobelia Seed, bags	.62 :	.65
German, bags	.18 :	.1214	India Gum, see Karaya	•••	.10	Lovage Root, Imported, bags Ib	.20 :	.22
Indian, bags			INSECT FLOWERS, open whole			Lupulin, boxes	1.40 :	1.50
Flax Seed, whole 180 m bblses			bales	:		Domestic 1b	1.30 :	1.40
Ground, 180 lb bblslb	.0716:	.08	Closed whole, bales	1		Lycopodium, 88 To cs To	.37 :	.39
Foenugreek Seed, 200 lb bagslb	.05%:	.06	Powdered, pure 200 lb bbls lb	.65 :	.70	MACE, Stauw, No. 1 cases To	.44 :	.45
Fish Berries, 100-125 lb bags lb	.021/4:	.03	Flowers and stems, 50 p. c.			Banda, No. 1 cases	.50 :	.52
Fringe Tree Bark, bags	.19 :	.20	200 m bbls	.38 :	.40	Batavia, cases	.38 :	.39
GALANGAL ROOT, bags ID	.08 :	.09	Ipecae Root, Cartagena, bags ib	2.10 :	2.20	Malva Flowers, blue bales, ID	.27 :	.20
		.95	Powdered, 220 lb bbls, boxes. lb	2.55 :	2.65	Black, bales	.65 :	.75
Galbanum Gum, cans			Rio Whole, bags	2.10 :	2.20	Manna, large fiake cases Ib	:	
Gambler Gum, bags	.09 :	.10	Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes. lb	2.55 :	2.65	Small flake, cases	.37 :	.40
Gamboge Gum, 160 lb caseslb	.85 :	.90	Isinglass, American, 130 lb cslb Russian (Beluga) bxs, ctnslb	4.50 :	5.50	Sorts, cases Ib	.27 :	.30
Powdered, cases	.90 :	1.00	JABORANDI LEAVES, bales ID	.16 :	.18	Mandrake Root, bags	.21 :	.22
Gentian Root, bags	.08 :	.081/4	Jalap Root, whole, 150 h bags h	.36 :	.38	Mastic Gum. 120 lb cases lb	.70 :	.75
Ginger, African, bags	.16 :	.17	Powdered, USP, 250 to bblstb	.40 :	.42	Mexeroon Bark, bags B	.11 :	.12
Jamaica, grinding, bags bbls Ib	.37 :	.43	Jaran Wax, 224 lb cases lb	.1734:	.18	Matico Leaves, bales ID	.20 :	.33
Japan, bags	.17 :	.1734	Job's Tears, white bags	.25 :	.30	Marjoram Leaves, German bales Ib	.17%:	.18
Cochin, ABC & lemon, bags 1b	.24 :	.26	Juniper Berries, 125 lb bags lb	.03 :	.03 1/4	French, bales	.13%:	.143
Rinseng Root, cultivated, bags Ib		10.00	KAMALA, boxes	1.85 :	1.45	Millet Seed, dom. yellow bags ID	.03%:	.05
Northwestern Wild, bags Ib		15.00	Karaya Gum, powdered, bbls ib	.15 :	.20	Montan, Wax, crude bags	.04 :	.04%
Southern Wild, bags D		12.00	Kava Kava Root, bags	.16 :	.17	Bleached	00	.00
Golden Seal Hoot, bags Ib	3.45 :		Kine Gum, black cases	.50 :	.55	Moss, Iceland bales	.08	.13
Powdered, boxes	3.70 :	3.75	Kola Nuts, 150 lb bagslb Kousso Flowers, bagslb	.05 :	3.00	Muliein Flowers, tims	1.25 :	1.30
aratin of raratine, naga		.10	I Kousso Blowers, Dags	• • • •	0.00	attition Flowers, tills	4.23	2.30

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Tonguin	22.00 : 25.00	Pepper, black Sing, bags ID	.11 :	.111/4	Rose Petals, pale	.22	25
Grain Cab	25.00 : 26.00	White, bags	.14 :	.14%	Red	.65	: .70
Tonguin	35.00 : 38.00	Peppers, red Mombasa, bagsIb Cherries, bagsIb	.16 :	.16%	Rue Herb, bales D	.30	.35
Synthetic, see Chemicals		Bombay, bags	.15 :	.1514	SABADILLA SEED, bags To	.16	: .17
Musk Root, Russian bags Ib	:		.2814:	.30	Powder, bbls lb	.17	: .18
Mustard Seed, Bari brown bags To	.08%: .09	Japan, bags	.08	.13	Saffron Flowers, Amer. bales 1b	.78	: .80
Bombay, brown	.081/4: .09	Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales. In		.38	Valencia, 1 lb cans lb	33.00	: 35.00
California, brown	.081/4; .09	Domestic leaf	.32	.34	Sage, Dalmatian bales Ib	.053	
Yellow	: .09	Peru Balsam, see Balsams	.00 .	.04	Greek, bales	.04%	
Chinese yellow	.04 : .04%	Pichi Leaves, bags	.23 :	.25	Spanish, bales	.03	: .084
English, yellow	.081/2: .09	Pimento, select bags Ib	.05%:	.0536	Sandalwood, chips bags Ib		.30
Dutch, yellow	.08 : .081/2	Pink Root, true bags		1.05	Ground, bags		.35
Danish, yellow B	.081/4: .09	Pitch, Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch		2.00	Sandarac Gum, 300 h bbls h	.22	: .23
Myrrh Gum, select 200 m cs Ib	.35 : .37	Pleurisy Root, bags	:	.22	Sarsaparilla Root Honduras, bales ib	.61	65
Sorts, eases	.33 ; .35	Plantain Leaves, bales Ib	:	.15	Mexican, bales Th	.26	: .28
NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags ID	.17 : .18	Poke Berries, bags	:	.15	Sassafras Bark, ordinary bales To	.13	: .15
Aleppy, bags	- 14 : .15	Poke Root, bags Ib	:	.0734	Select, bales	.30	: .32
Nutmegs, 110s cases	.2614: .28	Pomegranate Bark, of root bags. Ib	:	.30	Savory Leaves, bales	.08%	
75s, 80s cases	.30 : .31	Of Fruit, bags	:	.30	Saw Palmetto Berries, bags Ib	.10	: .11
Nux Vondea Buttons, bags Ib	.06 : .07	Of tree	:	.30	Scammony Resin, boxes fb	1.40	: 1.60
Powdered, 200 fb bbls fb	.081/4: .09	Poppy Flowers, red bags Ib	.25 :	.27	Scammony Root, bags		
OAK BARK, red bags ID	.05 : .06	Poppy Seed, Dutch, bags 10	.0934:	.10	Senega Root, bags		: .65
White, bags Ib	.06 : .07	German, bags Ib	:	.10%	SENNA, Alex. 150 To cases Th	.24	
Olibanum Gum, sift 280 h cases. lb	.091/2: .10	Turkish, bags Ib	.06 :	.08	Half Leaf, 350 m bales To	.181/4	
Tears, 280 lb cases	.12 : .13	Bine Indian, bags	.08 :	.0834	Siftings, 400 lb baleslb	.13	: .14
No. 1, all white, 280 lb		White Indian, bags	.07 :	.0736	Powdered, 200 m bbls m	.14	: 15
cases	.21 : .22	Prickly Ash Bark Southern, bags Th	.14 :	.141/	Tinnevelly, job, 350 fb bbls In		: .16
Oplum, gum USP cases fb	8.00 : 10.00	Northern, bags	:	.16	Grinding, 350 lb bales lb		: .09
Granular, cans	9.00 : 11.00	Prickly Ash Berries, bags Ib	.16 :	.17	Powdered, 200 m bbls m		: .10
Powdered, USP, cans Ib		Prince's Pine, bales	.35 :	.38	Pods, 350 lb baleslb		: .16
Orange Flowers, cases		Pulsatilla Herb, bags	.22 :	.25	Serpentaria Root, bags		: .85
Orange Peel, bitter bags lb		Pumpkin Seed, bags	.14 :	.16	Shellre, D.C., bags		: .89
Sweet, bags		QUASSIA CHIPS, bags	. 07 .	.08	V.S.O., bags		: 82
Orris Root Florentine bold bags Ib	.07 : .08	Queen of the Meadow Herb, bags, Ib	1	.06	Diamond I, bags		: .81
Powdered, 200 fb bbls fb	.11%: .12	Quince Seed, bags	.95 :	1.10	Superfine, Orange, bags In		: .68
Verona, bags	.05 : .06		.0614:	.07	Fine, bags	.65	: .66
Powdered, 200 m bbls m	.07%: .08	RAPE SEED, South Amer. bags Ib	.0514:	.01	T.N., bags It	.60	: .61
Fingers, cases	.58 : .60	Dutch, bags		.06	Gurnet, A. C Ib		: .66
Ozokerite Wax, brown hard bags. In	.22 : .24	Japanese, small, bags	.051/2:	.60	Button, bags		: .74
Green, hard bags	.25 : .26	Raspherries, dried boxes	.17	.19	Bleached, ground, bbls		: .63
Refined, yellow bags b	.17 : .22	Rhatany Root, bags		.0814	Bone dry, bbls		: .72
PAPRIKA, bags		RHUBARR, H. D., cases	.34	.36	Simaruba Bark, bales		: .10
Hungarian	.27 : .37	Powdered, 200 lb bbls	.42 :	.44	Sideritis Herb, cut bags		: .18
Pareira Brava Root, bags Ib	.15 : .16	Rosemary Leaves, bales	.04%:	.05	Skullcap Leaves, bales		: .38
Parsley Seed, bags Ib	.0814: .00	I nuscinally meates, makes	.0475:	.00	Sloe Berries, bags	.03	: .04



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Snake Root, Canada natural bags. Ib Stripped, bags	.43 :	.45 .55	Tragacanth Gum, No. 1, ribbon 200 lb cs lb		.40	Essential Oils
SOAP BARK, whole, 150-200 lb bales lb	.07%:	.09	No. 2 to No. 6, casesID Powdered, 50 ID boxesID Turkish. cases	.95 : 1.	.85 .00 .90	Almond Bitter USP 5 D bots D 3.25 : 3.75 Bitter ff PA 5 D bots D 3.50 : 3.75
Cut, 125-175 lb bags lb Crushed, 200 lb bbls lb	.09%:	.12 1/2	Turmeric Root, Madras bags Ib	.10%:	.11	Artificial (See Benzaldehyde Chemicals) Sweet, 56 lb cans
Powdered, 200 lb bblslb	.12 :	.14	China, bags		.081/2	Peach Kernel, 55 lb tins lb .24 : .25 Apricot, see Peach Kernel
Spearmint Leaves, American bales. Ib Spermaceti, blocks cakes cases Ib	.24 :	.25	Turpentine, Venice, true 80 h cs h		.18	Amber, crude 25 lb tins
Spikenard Root, bags	.26 :	.28	Artificial, 80 fb cases fb Spirits, see Naval Stores	.14 : .	.15	Rectified, 25 lb tins lb .90 : 1.00
Spruce Gum, boxes	1.00 :	1.50	UNICORN ROOT, false, see Helonias			Angelica Root, 1 lb bot lb 38.00 : 39.00 Seed, 1 lb bot lb 36.00 : 38.00
Squaw 7ine, bales	:	.17	True, see Aletris			Seed, 1 lb bot lb 36.00 : 38.00 ANISE, Tech., 66 lb case lb .38 : .40
Stavesacro Seed, bags	.28 :	.29	Uva Ursi Leaves, bales		.07%	USP, 50 lb tins lb .40 : .45
Stone Root, bags	.09 :	.10	VALERIAN ROOT, Belgian bags Ib Vanilla Bears Mex. whole cases. Ib	10.00 : 12	.10	Bay, 25 lb tins lb 2.50 : 2.60 Bergamot, 25 lb coppers lb 2.75 : 2.90
Storax, liquid artif	.70 :	.75	Cuts, cases	7.00 : 7.	.50	Artificial, 25 m cans 2.00 : 2.25
Gen. USP	.90 :	1.00	Bourbon, cases		.50	Birch Tar, rect. 5 h bot h 1.10 : 1.15
st. Ignatius Beans, bags lb	.22 :	.23	South American, cases Ib Tahiti, yellow label cases Ib		.25	Crude, 50 lb tins lb .60 : .65 Bois de Rose, 25 lb tins lb 3.25 : 3.50
St. John's Bread, bagslb	.04 :	.06	Green Label, cases	: .		Cade, USP, 25 lb tins lb .35 : .40
Stramonium Leaves, bales ID	.08 :	.09	Violet Flowers, bags		.70	USP, 5 m bot
Stramonium Seed, bags	.12 :	.18	WAHOO BARK, of root bags Ib		.05	Cajuput, native, 50 lb tins lb .80 : .85 Calamus, 5 lb bot lb 4.25 : 4.75
Strophanthus Seed, Hispidus Th	.35 :	.40	Of Tree, bags		.08	Camphor, heavy, 1000 m drums m .121/2: .134
Kombe, bags	.80 :	.35	White Pine Bark, rossed, bags		.05	Japanese, white, 72 lb caseslb .13 1/4: .15
South American, bags	.07 :	.0734	Wild Cherry Bark, thin green			White, 1000 m drums m .13 : .15 Cananga, native 25 m tins m 2.25 : 2.50
TAGALDER BARK, bags		.05	Rossed, bales lb		.16	Rectified, 25 lb tims lb 2.75 : 8.00
			Thick Rossed, bales D Thin Natural, bales D		.10	Caraway, USP
Tamarinds, bbls	::: :	3.50	Thick Natural, bales		.08	Carvol, 5 m bot
Tansy Herb, bales ID	.18 :	.20	Willow, bark bags		.06	CASSIA. 75-80 p.c. 66 lb cases. lb 1.75 : 1.85
Tar, Barbadoes, 50 gal. bblsgal	1.60 :	1.75	White, bags B		.15	Redistilled, USP, 50 lb canslb 2.50 : 2.70
Thus Gum. 280 lb bbls	:	.0514	Witch Hazel Bark, bags		.09	Cedar Leaf, 50 lb tins lb 1.05 : 1.10 Cedar Wood, light 1000 lb drums, lb .28 : .30
Thyme, Spanish bales	.07 :	.07%	Worm Sced, American bags Ib	.081/2: .	.09	Celery, 1 m bot m 10.50 : 11 00
French, bales	.081/4:	.09	Levant bags		.00	Cinnamon, Ceylon, 1 lb bot lb 11.00 : 12.50
Tilia, See Linden			Wormwood Herb, imported bales. Ib Yacca Gum, red		.0414	Leaf, 5 lb bot
Tolu Balsam, see Balsams		••	Ground	.05%: .	.06%	50 m time
Tongo Bark, bags	.30 :	.31	YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags Ib		.14	Java, 400 lb drums lb 1.05 : 1.10
Tonka Beans, Angostura, cases ib Para, cases	2.25 : .75 :	2.35	Yellow Parilla Root, bags Ib Yerba Santa, bags Ib		.17	50 lb tins
Surinam, cases	.80 :	.85	Zedoary Root, bags		.10	6 D bot

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Copaiba, USP, 50 m timsm Coriander, USP, 1 m botm Croton, USP 25 m timsm	.35 16.00 1.00	: .40 : 17.00 : 1.10	Pimento, 25 lb tins	2.00	: 2.10 : 1.75 : 2.75	Aromatic Chemicals
Cubebs, USP, 5 m bot		: 5.50	Rose, Fr., 8, 16 & 32 on. pkgscs		: 9.00	NATURAL DERIVATIVES
Cumin, 1 lb bot	14.00	: 15.00			: 9.00	
Dill. 1 m bot	4.25	: 5.00		2.00	: 3.00	Anethol, 2 b bot b 1.60 : 2.00 Borneol, 1 b bot b : 3.50
Erigeron, 20 h tins	1.25	: 1.35	Rosemary, USP, 271/2 lb tins lb	.40	: .42	Borneol, 170 bot
EUCALYPTUS. Austl. USP	00		1000 lb drums	***	: .371/4	CITRAL, 25 lb cans b 2.75 : 3.00
567b cs	.80	: .85	Tech., 271/2 D tins D	.35	: 40	
Fennel USP, 2570 tins	1.05	: 1.10	Rue, 1 lb bot lb Sandalwood, E.Ind.USP,76 lb cases lb		: 4.25	
Geranium, Algerian, 25 lb time. lb	7.50	: 8.00		6.75 3.00	: 6.90 : 3.25	Eugenol, USP, 25 lb cans lb 3.25 : 3.50 Geraniol, Domestic, 50 lb cans lb 3.25 : 3.50
Bourbon, 25 h tinsh	7.00	: 7.50		1.90	2.05	Imported, 5 lb bot lb 4.25 : 5.50
Turkish, 28 lb tins lb	4.50	: 4.75	Artificial, 1000 D drs., 60 D cans D	.38	: .42	Extra
Qinger, 1 h bot	5.75	: 6.00			: 3.00	Iso-Eugenol, 1 D bot D 4.50 : 5.00
Gingergrass, 28 m tins	2.75	: 3.00		2.40	: 2.50	Imported 5.50 : 6.50
Hemlock, 50 h cansh	1.10	: 1.20		1.10	: 1.20	Linalool, 5 m bot m 8.00 : 9.00
Juniper Berries, USP, 25 lb tins lb	1.25	: 1.85		4.25	: 4.35	MENTHOL, 60 lb cases lb : 12.00
Wood, 50 m tins	.60	: .70	Tar, 50 gal. bblsgal	.25	: .26	Less cases, 5 lb cans lb : 12.50
Lavender, USP, 28 h tingh	4.50	: 6.00	Refined, USP 25 lb tins lb		:	Rhodinol, 1 b bot b 15.00 : 20.00
Spike, Spanish, 50 lb canslb	.80	: .85		1.05	: 1.10	SAFROL, 60 ID cans ID .48 : .50
LEMON, Ital. USP, 25 m tins m	.72	: .85		1.15	: 1.25	Thymol, USP, 25 m tins m 3.00 : 3.25
American, USP, 25 D ting D Lemongram, pative, 50 D cans D	.70	: .75	Tech., 110 h drums h	.85	: .90	SYNTHETIC AROMATICS
Limes, express 25 D time D	1.60	1.70		7.25	: 7.50	Acetaldehyde, 50%sol pure,5 lb bot, lb 1.75 : 2.00
Distilled, 25 m tins m	1.00	: 1.05	Wine, heavy 1 lb bot	8.00	: 30.00 : 2.75	Acetophenone CP, 1 h bot h 4.75 : 5.00
Linalce, Mex. 80 m cases m	2.60	: 2.75	WINTERGREEN		. 2.10	Aldehyde, C-8 (Octyl), 1 B bot D 45.00 : 60.00
Mace, distilled, 50 m ting To	1.25	: 1.85		2.50	: 3.00	Aldehyde, C-9 (Nenri), 1 h bot. h 70.00 : 75.00
Mirbane, ref., see Ar. Chemicals					: 2.00	Aldehyde, C-10 (Decyl), 1 m bot. m 50.00 : 58.00
Mustard, USP, 170 bot		: 14.00		6.50	: 7.00	Aldehyde, C-12 (Duodecyl), 1 lb
Artif., USP, 11b bot	3.45	: 3.60		4.00	: 4.25	bet D 27.50 : 32.50
Neroli, Bigarade, 1/2 & 1 lb bot lb		: 60.00	Synthetic, USP, 50 lb caseslb		: .47	Aldehrde, C-14, 11b bot 1b 22.50 : 25.00
Petale, 1 lb bot		:120.00		7.00	: 7.50	Aldehyde, C-16, 1 h bot h 70.00 : 80.00
Artificial, 1 lb bet		: 25.00		4.00	: 4.25	Aubepine, see Anisic Aldehyde
Nutmeg, USP, 25 h tins h Orange, bitter, 25 h tins h	1.25 2.65	: 1.35	Ylang Ylang, Bourbon 10 lb time			Amyl Acetate, pure, 5 gal. cans.gal 7.00 : 8.00
Sweet, W. Ind., 25 lb tinslb	2.85	: 2.45		7.00	: 9.00	Amyl Butyrate, 1 h bot h 2.00 : 2.10
Italian, 25 lb cop	3.00	: 3.25	No. 2	5.00	: 6.00	Amyl Formate, 1 D bot D 2.25 : 3.00
American, 25 lb tinslb	2.80	: 2.85	Artificial, 1 lb bot		: 35.00 : 12.00	Amyl Phenyl Acetate, 1 h bot. h 8.50 : 9.00
Origanum, 50 lb cans tech lb	.30	: .35			. 12.00	AMYL SALICYLATE, dom. 100 To
Parsier, 1 h bot	3.50	: 4.00	OLEORESINS	S		сыуз
Patchouli, 5 m bot	6.75	: 7.00	Aspidium, USP, 1 m bot m	2.75	: 3.00	Imported b 2.25 : 2.50
Pennyroyal, dom. 25 to tirs 10	1.95	: 2.25	Capsicum, USP, 51b bot 1b	2.65	: 2.80	Amyl Valerate, 5 lb bot lb 4.75 : 5.00
Imported, 25 m tins	1.90	: 2.00		3.00	: 8.10	Anisic Aldehyde, 17b bot b 3.75 : 4.50
PEPPERMINT, nat. 60 lb cases lb	3.25	: 3.35		4.75	: 5.00	BENZALDEHYDE, USP, 40 D cbys D 1.50 : 1.60 FFC. 40 D cbys
Redist., USP, 60 lb caseslb	3.50	: 3.60	Malefern, See Aspidium			
Petit Grain, S. Am. 25 lb tins lb	1.75	: 1.85	Orris, 1th bot		: 18.00	Benzoic Ether, See Ethyl Benzonte
French, 1 lb bot	7.00	: 8.00		3.50	: 4.00	Benzophenone, 1 lb bot lb 6.75 : 7.00
Italian, 25 b tinsb	2.25	: 2.35	Vanilla, 1 lb bot lb 1	12.00	: 13.00	Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb cbys lb 1.55 : 1.75

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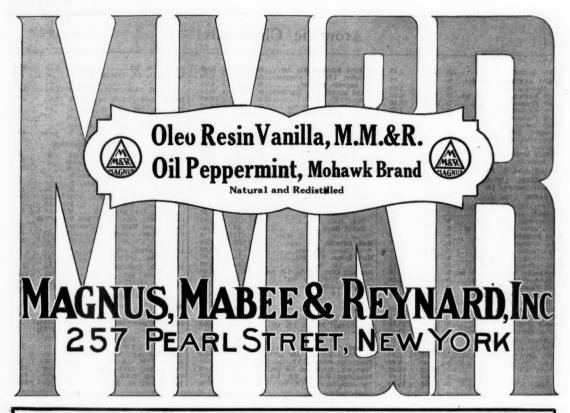
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Benzyl Alcohol, 5 D bot D	1.60	: 1.70	Iso-Butyl Bensoate, 5 lb bot lb	4.75 : 5.00	Skatol, 10z. bot0z	
BENZYL BENZOATE, 510 bot 10	1.60	: 1.75	Iso-Safrol, 1 lb bot. imported lb	5.25 : 5.50	TERPINEOL, CP, 1000 B drums. Ib	.50 : .51
Medicinal FFC D	1.75		Domestic, 5 lb botlb	4.00 : 4.25	Came 50 lb	.52 : .54
Benzyl Butyrate, C.P., 1 h bot h	5.50	: 6.00	Linalyl Acetate, 1 h bot. Dom h		Imported, 25 lb canslb	1.00 : 1.10
Benzyl Cinnamate, 11b bot Ib	10.00		Imp., 1 lb bot		Terpinyl Acetate, 25 m cans m	1.65 : 1.85
Benzyi Formate, 11b bot Ib	8.00		Linalyl Benzoate, 1 b bet b		VANILLIN, USP, 400 os .cansos	.50 : .50%
Bensyl Propionate, 11b bot ib	5.00			10.50 : 12.00	Cans, 16 os., 80 osos	.50%: .51%
Bornyl Acetate, 1 h bot h	2.75		METHYL ANTHRANILATE dom.,		Valerianic Ether, See Ethyl Valerate	
Bromstyrol, 25 lb kegs	4.00	: 4.25	Imported		Yara Yara, 1 lb cans	1.75 : 2.00
Cinnamic Acid, 5 to cans ID	3.00	: 8.25	Methyl Benzoate, 5 lb bot, import, lb	1.00 : 2.25	PERFUMERS' SUNDE	LER
Cinnamic Alcohol, liquid 1 m bot. m		: 14.00	Domestic, 5 lb · bot lb	1.75 : 3.00		
Crystallizable		: 16.00	Methyl Cinnamate, 1 h bot h	3.75 : 4.00	Almond Meal, 25 D cans D	.28 : .30
Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 h bot h	3.20	: 3.50	Methyl Heptenone, 1 h bot h	8.00 : 8.25	Ambergris, black, bxs	
CITRONELLOL, 1 to bot to	8.00		Methyl Heptine Carbonate, 1 to bot, lb	52.50 : 54.50	Balsam Copaiba, Para, 80 lb cases lb	.23 : .24
Citronellyl Acetate, 1 lb bot lb		: 12.00 : 14.00	Methyl Paracresol, 1 b bot b	8.00 : 9.00	South American, 80 lb cases lb	.28 : .29
			Methyl Phenylacetate, 1 h bot h	6.25 : 6.50	Balsam Peru, 120 h cases h	1.75 : 1.80
COUMARIN, 25 m cams m	4.50	: 4.65	Methyl Phenylacetate, 5 lb bot lb	12.00 : 14.00	Balsam Tolu, 90 m cases m	2.25 : 2.50
DIETHYL PHTHALATE, 25 D cans D	.50	: .60	METHYL SALICYLATE, USP 500 D		Benzoin Gum, Siam, bxs Ib	1.15 : 1.20
1000 b drz b	.50	: .55	drums	: .45	Castoreum, 1 lb bot lb	4.00 : 4.50
Diphenyloxide, 25 b tine b	.85	: .90	50 lb cases	: .47	Chalk, precip. light, 175 h bbls. h	.04 %: .05 1.15 : 1.25
Ethyl Acetate, pure, 5 m botm	1.85	: 2.00	Second Hands	.44 : .45	Cherry Laurel Water, 5 gal cans.gal	2.75 : 3.75
Ethyl Butyrate, 5 lb bot	2.00	: 2.00	Mirhane, rect. 1000 lb drums lb	.12%: .14 15.00 : 16.00	Civet Abyssin, horns02 Labdanum, 5 lb bot	; 8.00
Ethyl Caproate, 1 D bot D	3.25	: 3.50		15.00 : 16.00		.21 : .22
Ethyl Cinnamate, 1D bot D	3.75	: 4.00	Musk Xylene, 5 lb cans	3.75 : 4.00	Lanolin hydrous, 350 lb bblslb	.23 : .24
Ethyl Formate, 5 h bot h	2.00	: 2.10	Nerolin, 170 cans	1.65 : 2.00		
Ethyl-methyl Paracresol, 1 h bet. h	3.25	: 3.50	Oenanthic Ether, 100%, 11b bot. 1b	2.25 : 3.00	Musk pods, Cabardine, tinsoz Tonguin, tinsos	
Ethyl Propionate, 1 h bot h	2.25	: 2.50	Genanthic Ether, 5 h bot &	1.25 : 1.50	Grains, Cabardine, tinsos	
Ethyl Valerate, 5 D bot D	4.50	: 4.75	Phenylacetaldehyde, Dom.,		Tonguin, tins02	
Ethyl Salicylate, 5 lb bet Ib	3.25	: 3.50	1 lb bot	9.50 : 10.50	Synthetic, See Aromatic Chemicals	
Formic Ether, See Ethyl Formate			Imported Ib Phenylacetic Arid, 1 Ib bet Ib		Orris Rt. Flor., powd. bbls Ib	.09 : .11
Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot lb Geranyl Butyrate, 1 lb bot lb		: 7.00	Phenyl Diacetate, 10z. botos		Verona, bbls	.08 : .09
Geranyl Formate, 1 lb bot lb		: 12.50			Petrolatum, snow white, 350 lb bbls. lb	.1234: .18
flydroxycitronellal, 1 m bot m		: 18.00	Phenyl propyl Alcohol, 1 h bot. h	13.00 : 14.00	Light Amber, 350 lb bblslb	.043/4: :05
Heliotropin, dom., 10 h bot h	1.85	: 2.00	1 ID bot	8.00 : 10.00	Rice Starch, 140 lb bgs	.09 : .10
Imported D	2.50	: 2.75	Imported	8.00 : 9.00	Rose Water, 6 2-3 gal cbysgal	1.00 : 1.25
Indel, CP, 1ez. botez		: 6.50	Phenylethyl Butyrate, 1 lb bot lb		Sandalwood chips, powd., bags Ib	.30 : .35
Ionone, 1 10 bot	5.00	: 9.00	Phenylethyl Formate, 17b bot ?b		Saponin, 5 m ting	1,25 : 1,50
Alpha		: 12.00	Phenylethyl Propionate, 1 to bot to	20.00 : 24.00		42.00 : 55.00
Beta		: 11.00	Phenylethyl Valerate, 1 lb bot lb			32.00 : 45.00
Methyl D	12.50	: 15.00	Phenylpropylalcohol, 1 b bot b	15.00 : 16.00	Tale, domestic ref., 100 lb bagston	20.00 : 30.00

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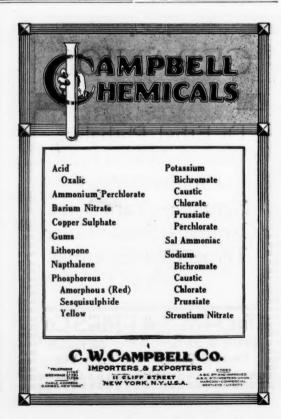


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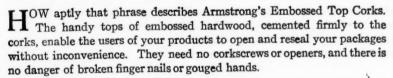
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SHELLAC—380 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; 35 bgs., Bk. of Amer., Calcutta; 34 bgs., 50 cs., Order, Calcutta; 200 bgs., Brit. Oversea Bk., Calcutta; 120 bgs., Order, Hamburg; Button Lac, 25 chests, Bk. of Amer., Calcutta; Garnet Lac, 100 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Calcutta; 95 bgs., Kasebier Chatfield Shellac Co., Calcutta; 65 cs., F. C. Gerlach, Antwerp; 37 bgs., Irving Bk., Hamburg; Seed Lac, 218 bgs., Bk. of Amer., Calcutta Calcutta

Hamburg; Seeu Lac, 218 bgs., Bk. of Amer, Calcutta
SILVER—Sulfide, 4 cs., Markt & Schaefer
Co., Callao; 82 cs., Watson Geach & Co.,
Antofagasta; 1 cse., C. Goldsmith, London
SODIUM SALTS—Cyanide, 280 cs., C. Hardy
& Ruperty, Marseilles; Fluoride, 58 cks.,
Order, Hamburg; 31 cks., Globe Shpg. Co.,
Hamburg; 31 cks., Globe Shpg. Co.,
Hamburg; Nitrate, 2,823 sks., Antony Gibbs
& Co., Mejillones; 13,851 cks., Order, Hamburg; 148 cks., Order, Hamburg; 148 cks., Order, Hamburg; 56 bxs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; 5,433 bgs.,
W. R. Grace & Co., Antofagasta; 3,850 bgs.,
W. R. Grace & Co., Hamburg; Prussiate, 33 cks., Order, Brevik; Nitrite, 162 cks.,
Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Hamburg; Prussiate, 33 cks., Order, London; 46 cks., Order,
Rotterdam; Sulfate, 550 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 2drs., Order, Hamburg; 2drs., Order, Hamburg; 2drs., Order, Hamburg; 2drs., Order, Hamburg; 21 drs., C. S. Crant & Co.,
Hamburg; 2 drs., Order, Hamburg; 231 drs.,
E. Suter & Co., Hamburg STRONTIUM CARBONATE-9 cks., Order,

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TARTAR—26 bgs., Bank Anglo Sud. Amer., Valparaiso; 755 sks., Tartar Chem. Works, Marseilles; 707 sks., C. Pfizer & Co., Marseilles; Cream, 30 cks., A. J. Marcus, Inc., Hamburg; 25 kgs., Austin Nichols & Co., Genoa; 400 cks., Brown Bros. & Co., Marseilles; 200 bbls., Order, Algiers
TERPINEOL—1 drum, Order, Hamburg

THYMOL-5 cs., Order, Hamburg; Crystals, 5 cs., Equit. Trust Co., Hamburg

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WAX-200 cs., Lazard Freres Co., Havre; Bees, 37 sks., Guaranty Trust Co., Valparaiso; 23 bgs., Order, Havana; 10 bgs., Order, Rotterdam; Carnauba, 55 bgs., Sullivan Nile & Co., Bahia; 166 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Cerea; 221 bgs., P. S. Drummond, Ceara; 122 bgs., Order, Ceara; 42 bgs., N. M. Elbert

& Co., Recife; Montan, 16 bgs., Nat. City Bank, Hamburg: Paraffin, 792 bgs., Asiatic Petroleum Co., London WHITING—Powdered, 5,009 bgs., Taintor Trdg. Co., Dunkirk WINE LEES—1,054 bgs., Tartar Chem. Wks.,

Buenos Aires WITHERITE-500 bgs., R. W. Greeff & Co.,

WOODFLOUR-639 bgs., Interntl. Accept Bk., Hamburg ZINC-Chloride, 59 cs., H. Falck & Co., Ham-

COPPER OUTPUT IN UNITED STATES

Production of refined copper from domestic sources in 1923, as determined by the Geological Survey from reports of refiners of actual production for eleven months and estimated production for December, was abut 1,435,000,000 lbs., compared with 905,000,000 lbs. in 1922. Refinery production from foreign sources, including estimated imports of refined copper amounted to 683,000,000 lbs. in 1923 compared with 454,000,000 lbs. in 1922, making a total from domestic and foreign sources of 2,118,000,000 lbs, in 1923 compared with 1.359,000,000 lbs. in 1922.

Imports of copper in unmanufactured form for the first eleven months of 1923 were 623,519,135 lbs. compared with 541,013,220 lbs. during entire 1922 and 350,-472,611 lbs. in 1921.

Exports for the first eleven months were 739,049,275 lbs. compared with 743,039,888 lbs. for 1922. Stocks of refined copper Jan. 1 were 216,000,000 lbs. compared with 459,000,000 lbs. Jan. 1, 1922. Smelter production of copper in 1923 is estimated at 1,477,000,000 lbs. compared with 950,000,000 lbs. in 1922.

U. S. LEAD OUTPUT IN 1923

The output of soft lead from mines in the United States, according to figures compiled by the Geological Survey from reports and estimates by producers totaled 534,000 tons in 1923 against 476,849 tons in 1922. Refined lead production totaled 550,000 tons compared with 468,746 tons in 1922. Lead smelted from foreign ores and bullion amounted to 65,000 tons against 63,916 tons in 1922 making the total refined lead production 615,000 tons in 1923 against 532,662 tons in 1922. Imports of lead in ore for eleven months were 28,957 tons and lead in bullion about 72,513 tons mainly from Mexico. Lead in ore and bullion in bonded warehouses Nov. 1 was 66,267 tons. Imports of refined lead in eleven months were 21,065 tons compared with 3.551 tons in the whole of 1922. Exports of lead amounted to 44,490 tons in 1923 compared with 43,855 tons in 1922 and were mainly from lead of foreign origin, only 2,009 tons of domestic lead being exported. The average price at New York in 1923 was 7.5c a pound compared with 5.5c in 1922.

Wholesale prices showed a further slight recession in November, the production of basic commodities declined and the distribution of merchandise by both wholesalers and retailers was less active, according to the Federal Reserve Board's summary of business and financial conditions throughout the country.

The New York office of Wishnick-Tumpeer Chemical Co., Chicago, is located at 130 Forty-fourth St., Brook-The company imports and deals in chemicals, oils and colors. The main office is at 365 E. Illinois St.,

Three hundred cases of arsenic consigned to American Trading Co. arrived at Seattle, recently, on the steamer President McKinley.

U. S. CHEMICAL EXPORTS INCREASE

American Chemical Society Says Imports, However, Remain at Pre-War Level

Chemical exports from the United States have shown a healthy growth during the past year, while imports, though changing in character, have remained at practically pre-war levels, according to an analysis prepared by C. R. De Long, of Washington for the American Chemical Society.

'The import and export trade in chemicals and allied products," says the report, "for the first nine months of 1923, is practically balanced, exports exceeding imports by only \$2,500,000 or by less than 3 per cent. However, both exports and imports show a marked increase when compared with 1922 figures, the value of the imports gaining about \$22,000,000 and of exports about \$16,500,000.

"Imports of coal-tar chemicals increased 50 per cent in 1923, compared with 1922 and although the imports were slightly in excess of exports the trade balance was much more favorable than before the war, when the United States not only had no export trade, but depended almost entirely on imports.

"Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations exports of 1923 were about 20 per cent in excess of those in 1922. Imports of acids and anhydrides more than doubled in 1923, while exports decreased slightly. The increase in imports was almost wholly accounted for by the increased demand for calcium arsenate to control the boll weevil in the cotton growing districts.

"Imports of potassium compounds, other than fertilizer materials, increased by 30 per cent during 1923, while exports showed a decrease. The importation of sodium compounds nearly doubled, while exports were slightly below those of 1922. One of the marked increases in imports was in sodium cyanide which gained by about \$1,000,000.

"Imports of paints, pigments and varnishes were practically stable, while exports increased about 50 per cent. Carbon black exports increased about \$2,000,000 or approximately 150 per cent. Ready mixed paint exports gained about 40 per cent and varnish exports registered a 50 per cent gain.

"Fertilizer imports gained about 60 per cent in 1923, largely accounted for by increases in demand for Chilean nitrate."

The importation of vegetable oils increased 20 per cent in 1923 and was more than three times the prewar import. About 75 per cent of the imports of vegetable oils in 1923 consisted of Chinese nut, olive, coconut, and palm oils, amounting to approximately \$40,000,000.

Imports at San Francisco during the last week of December included the following: On steamer Siberia Maru, from Samarang, via Hongkong, to W. R. Hughes & Co. 40 cases cloves, and from Calcutta, via Hongkong, to order 10 bags shellac. On steamer Corinto, from Mazatlan, to Paul L. Fagan & Co. 8 drums caustic soda. On steamer George Washington, from Brevik, to order 179 cases ferro silicon.

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SUCCESSFUL Chemical Engineer will invest capital with services in proposition of merit in any line allied to the Chemical Industry Box 564, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ADVERTISING—If you desire to have your Want Ad read by people in the trade, try this page. While the average newspaper is about one or two per cent effective as far as chemical wants are concerned, this page is read 100% by makers, sellers, and buyers of chemicals, drugs, and allied products. Five cents per word—one dollar minimum.

ENGLISH IMPORTERS, well-known in the trade, with warehouses adjacent to Manchester Docks and Private Rail Sidings directly connected with steamers, are desirous of obtaining Sales Agencies for American Chemical Manufacturers. Chemicals for use in Textile, Rubber and Dye manufacturing trades are of particular interest. Jackson Bros. & Co., Trafford Park, Manchester, England.

PROPRIETARY BUSINESS wanted. Must be paying proposition, Not manufacturing. Pay cash. Box 569, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL MERCHANT, established in Hamburg, Hannover, soon leaving for Germany, will represent A-1 American manufacturers abroad. Details to Box 565, DRUG & CHEMI-CAL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS contemplate change. Will consider representation or district management for worth-while staple article. Successful organizations. Familiar with territory east of Mississippi, Full knowledge of credits and collections. Excellent record. Best of banking and commercial references. Communications confidential. Box 567, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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EXPERIENCE—5 years selling dye intermediates, young, aggressive and ambitious. Desires connection with large organization. Box 549, DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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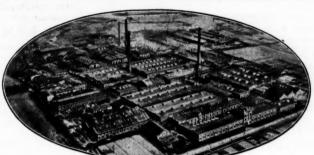
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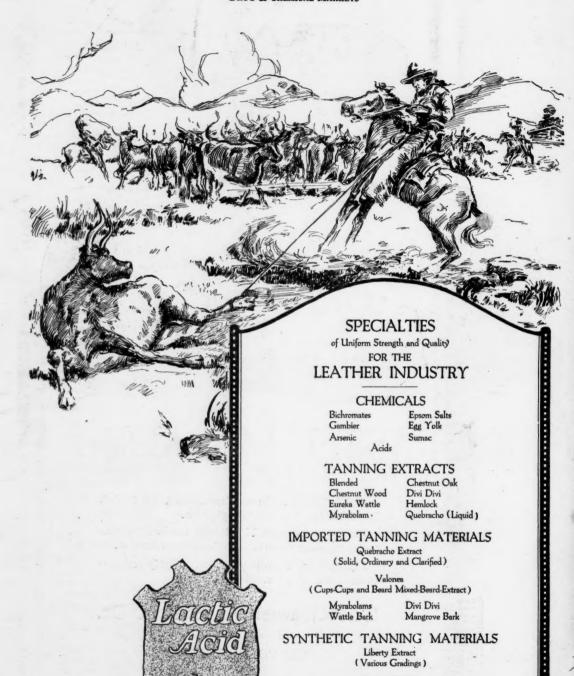
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